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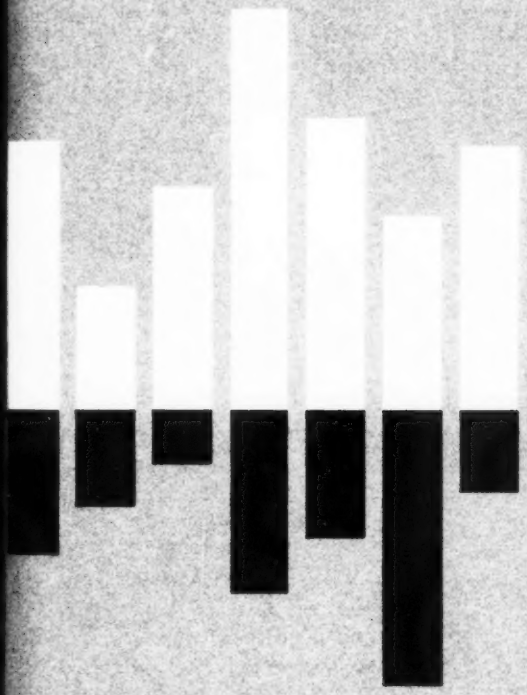

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - ROME

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
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Vol. 10, Nos. 7/8 July/August 1961

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND COMMODITY PROJECTIONS

by L.M. Goreux

Introduction

Projections and policy decisions

Economic projections are based on three types of assumptions. The first refers to the technical and behavioral relationships between the economic variables endogenous to the model, for example, the nature of the consumption and the production functions. The second refers to the value of the exogenous variables on which no direct action can be taken, for example, the weather conditions, the world political situation or the demand for exports of a given country. The third refers to the value of the instrumental variables which are associated with policy decisions such as the level of guaranteed prices, and the nature of the fiscal and monetary policies. When assumptions are made as to the nature of the economic relationships and the value of the exogenous variables, it should theoretically be possible to associate a projected outcome with any given set of policy decisions; the policy maker could then visualize the likely effects in the future of decisions which have to be taken at the present time.

Period covered by the projections

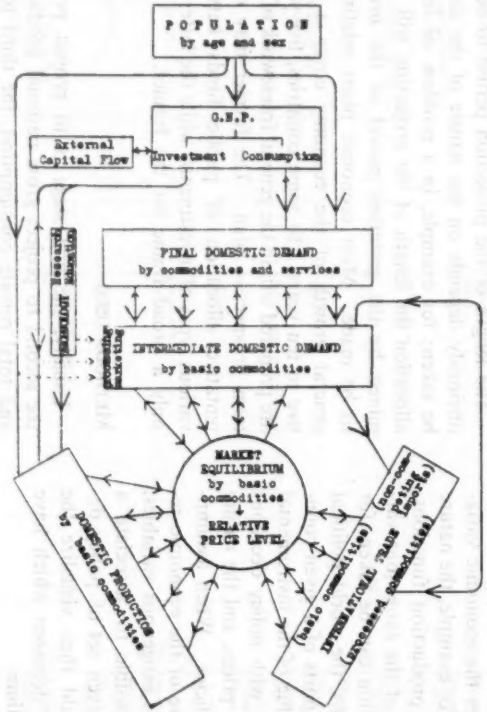
A distinction is currently made between short-, medium- and long-term projections corresponding to periods covering respectively about 1 year, 5 to 10 years, and 15 to 25 years. Short-term planning can be illustrated by the practice followed in the Netherlands: the aim is to reach some general policy objectives, such as full employment, price stability, or equilibrium of the balance of payments. The method consists of adjusting the values of the instrumental variables, represented by policy decisions to be enforced during the coming budgetary period, to the changes occurring in the values of the exogenous variables (for example, the impact of the weather on agriculture and the state of the world market). These problems of short-term adjustment are excluded from this study. Our purpose is to discuss the projection of trends for a given period, say 1960 through 1970, without taking into consideration annual fluctuations which might occur within any specific year. To avoid confusion, it is therefore preferable to refer to the trend between the three-year averages 1959-61 and 1969-71 rather than between the years 1960 and 1970.

The length of the projection period to be selected obviously depends on the nature of the decision to be taken; for example, in a problem of investment allocation the length of the projection will be determined by the gestation period of the investments to be made. Most economic plans relating to the general growth of the economy cover a period of five to ten years. In some countries, five-year plans are prepared within the general framework of a longer-term prospective plan. The former may contain a tentative allocation of public funds between the various types of investments, while the latter provides only a broad frame for the former.

Methods used

Usually, the first stage is to project population, the second to project gross national product (GNP) and total private consumption, the third to proceed to detailed commodity projections, as illustrated in Figure 1. The logic of this order is that changes in the final demand for a commodity depend on population and income growth and that income growth itself depends on the projections of the labor force. However, the link does not exist only in this direction ; there is also a link, although a weaker one, in the opposite direction. For example, the growth in the final demand for food affects the volume of agricultural production, which itself affects the size of the GNP, since the former is an important component of the latter. To take this interdependence into account, it is necessary to proceed by successive approximations forward and backward, since a change made in the later stage of the projections may react on the assumptions made in earlier stages. In order not to develop a vicious circle, the process of successive approximations has to be convergent; the stages therefore have to be followed in a given order, passing, in the first approximation, from

Figure 1. — Illustration of the Main Steps Involved in Projecting the Market for Basic Commodities

TECHNICAL TOOLS	ECONOMIC VARIABLES PROJECTED	POLICY DECISIONS
Demography Mortality, fertility and migration rates.		Family planning, migration policies
Aggregate productive capacity — Saving/income and capital/output ratios — Active labor force, labor productivity — Cobb-Douglas production function with technological trend.		Fiscal and monetary policies (including wage and interest rates), foreign aid, educational and training policies, stimulation of research
Consumption function Allocation of the aggregate private consumption by final goods and services according to population and income growth, income elasticities and trends. Allocation of public consumption according to trends and plans.		Special nutritional schemes, consumer subsidies, taxation, rationing
Inter-industry relationships Derivation of the demand for basic commodities (wheat, sugar, fruit, etc.) from the demand for the various end uses (biscuits, jam, etc.). Estimation of the demand schedule according to price elasticity.		Marketing policies
Production function Allocation of capital and labor by sectors, trends in technological improvements, price elasticity of supply, cost of production.		Allocation of public resources to investments by sectors. Price support and fiscal policies
International trade Prospects on world markets, trade agreements, elasticity of demand for imports. Export-import substition.		Import and export policies : duties, quota, subsidies to exports, exchange rates

BALANCES

	Foreign exchange	Market equilibrium		Public finance	Labor employment	Income distribution
Nature of balance	Imports — exports (goods and services) = grants + new loans — interest — repayment of old loans.	Consumer goods and services: Domestic demand + exports = domestic production + imports.	Capital: Net investment + replacement of capital depreciated = saving + net capital inflow.	Government expenditure and revenue.	Increase in the potential labor force — creation of new jobs + suppression of old jobs = change in the level of employment.	By economic sectors (for example, agriculture and others) By origins (wages, profit, rent) By regions Within groups (shape of the Lorenz curve).
Implication	Stability of the exchange rate.	Stability of the cost of living.	Level of productive capacity.	Budget equilibrium.	Level of economic activity and social stability.	Social stability.

NOTE: In the first iteration, the various steps are followed in the direction shown by large arrows, say from population to GNP to final domestic demand to intermediate domestic demand. The inter-reactions on the market between domestic demand, production and trade are represented by medium-sized arrows in both directions. The feed-back process which takes place after completion of the first stage of iteration is represented by small arrows directed upward : for example, the first approximation of the GNP has to be revised in the light of the demand for consumer and investment goods projected by sectors in the first iteration. From the revised value of the GNP, the second stage of iterations can proceed as before.

the less dependent to the more dependent variables. In practice, the successive approximations are not always carried through all stages and consistency of the projections is not automatically achieved. It is therefore necessary to proceed to a number of tests of consistency, as shown at the bottom of Figure 1, by analyzing, for example, the balance between domestic demand and domestic supply, the balance of foreign exchange, the balance of employment, etc.

This process, however, is further complicated by the consideration of various alternatives [1] and the need for an optimum solution under conditions of uncertainty, which calls for consultation between technicians and policy makers.

[1] A model of growth of the British economy for 1970 is now in preparation at the University of Cambridge. The originality of this project is that the entire model can be solved on electronic computers and that subsequently the influence of a modification in the parameters can be measured very easily. R.D. Stone, "An econometric model of growth : the British economy in 1970", *Discovery*, May 1961.

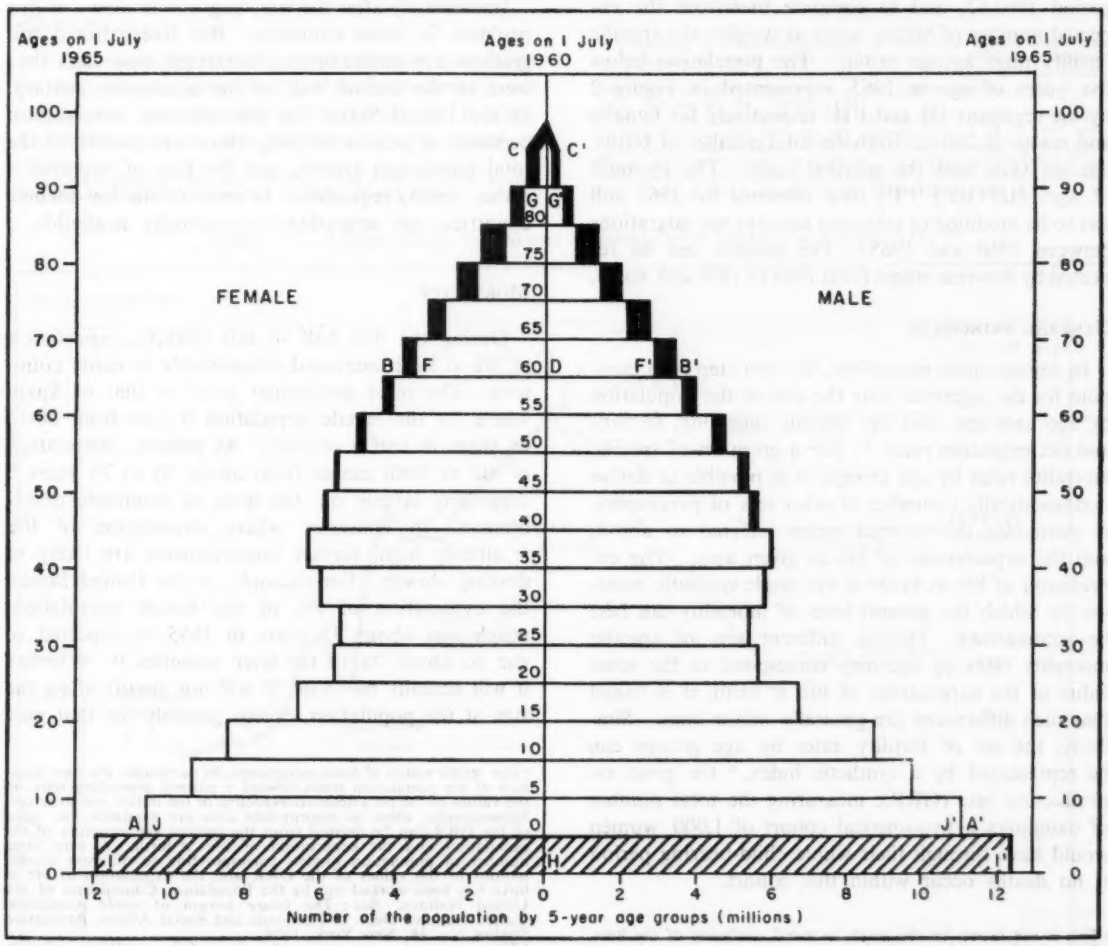
Population

An example

Projections of population growth [2] are illustrated in Figure 2, which shows the age pyramid of the United States population on 1 July of the years 1960 and 1965. For example, the size of the female

[2] For details see Manuals on methods of estimating population: Manual II - *Methods of appraisal of quality of basic data for population estimates*; Manual III - *Methods for population projections by sex and age*. United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies Nos. 23 and 25.

Figure 2. — United States : Population Projections 1960-65 (high estimation)



Source : *Illustrative projections of the population of the United States, by age and sex*, 1960-1980. United States Bureau of the Census, 1958.

population between 60 and 65 years of age on 1 July 1960 is measured by the length of the segment BD. The number of deaths expected to occur in this cohort between 1960 and 1965 is represented by the segment BF, and the number of survivors on 1 July 1965 by the segment DF. In practice, the latter is obtained by multiplying the size of the cohort in 1960 (BD) by the survival ratios (DF over DB) given by sex and age groups in life tables. The total population over five years of age in 1965 can be obtained by repeating the same process for each age group and for both sexes. This population is represented on the graph by the pyramid JFGG'F'J' derived from the pyramid ABCC'B'A' (total population in 1960) by subtracting from it the expected number of deaths represented in black. It is then possible to compute by five-year age groups the size of the female population of child-bearing age over the period 1960-65, and to compute therefrom the expected number of births, using as weights the specific fertility rates by age group. The population below five years of age in 1965, represented in Figure 2 by the segments IH and I'H' respectively for females and males, is derived from the total number of births, the sex ratio and the survival ratio. The pyramid of ages (IJFGG'F'J'I') thus obtained for 1965 still has to be modified to take into account net migrations between 1960 and 1965.[3] The process can be repeated by five-year stages from 1965 to 1970 and so on.

General principles

In demographic projections, the first step is to compute for the reference year the size of the population by age and sex, and the specific mortality, fertility and net migration rates. [4] For a given set of specific mortality rates by age groups, it is possible to derive mathematically a number of other sets of parameters, in particular the survival ratios referred to above, and the expectations of life at given ages. The expectation of life at birth[5] is the single synthetic measure by which the general level of mortality can best be summarized. Though different sets of specific mortality rates by age may correspond to the same value of the expectation of life at birth, it is found that such differences are generally minor ones. Similarly, the set of fertility rates by age groups can be represented by a synthetic index, [6] the gross reproduction rate (GRR), measuring the total number of daughters a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women would have through their whole child-bearing period if no deaths occur within this cohort.

Assuming that the sets of specific mortality and fertility rates are unambiguously defined by the expectation of life at birth for each sex and the GRR respectively, and assuming that the sex ratio at birth remains steady, the age and sex structure of the population at any time could be mathematically computed from the initial structure of the population and the values taken by these two parameters through the period under consideration.[7] The crude birth and death rates [8] (number of births or deaths per 1,000 of the total population) can be easily derived, as well as the rate of population growth, which is the difference between the two former rates. Provided the vital statistics for the reference year are known, the problem of population projections consists simply of the projection of life expectation at birth, GRR, and in certain cases migration rates, throughout the period under consideration.

Immediately after the war, migrations were a major problem in some countries. But international migrations are generally less important now than they were in the second half of the nineteenth century. In the United States, for example, net immigration accounts at present for only about one twelfth of the total population growth, and the flow of migrants is rather strictly regulated. In most of the low-income countries, net migration is practically negligible.

Mortality

During the first half of this century, expectation of life at birth increased considerably in many countries. The most spectacular case [9] is that of Spain where for the female population it rose from 36 to 64 years in half a century. At present, expectation of life at birth ranges from about 30 to 70 years, [10] depending largely on the level of economic development. In countries where expectation of life is already high, further improvements are likely to develop slowly. For example, in the United States, the expectation of life of the female population, which was about 73 years in 1955, is expected to rise to about 76 in the later seventies. [11] Whether it will actually be 75 or 78 will not greatly affect the size of the population, except possibly for that part

[3] This is not shown on the graph to avoid confusion of the lines.
[4] The specific problems raised in countries with incomplete or inaccurate population data have been analyzed at great length in various United Nations publications. See, for example, Population Studies No. 22 - *Age and sex patterns of mortality.*
[5] Number of thousand years which a cohort of 1,000 babies is expected to live collectively.
[6] For a given value of the GRR, a concentration of births in the early stages of child-bearing age, as observed recently in the United States, tends to increase the rate of population growth.
[7] For stable values of these parameters, in particular, the age structure of the population tends toward a pattern depending only on the values of the parameters irrespective of the initial age structure. Subsequently, when no appropriate data are available, the value of the GRR can be derived from the present age structure of the population and the expectation of life at birth. A very large number of population models corresponding to different combinations of the values of the GRR and the expectation of life at birth has been worked out by the Population Commission of the United Nations. See : *The future growth of world population*, United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies No. 28, New York, 1958.
[8] These parameters are not good indices of the conditions of mortality and fertility, since they obviously depend on the age and sex structure of the population.
[9] See United Nations *Demographic yearbook 1957*, special feature on mortality.
[10] *Idem.*
[11] See *Illustrative projections of the population of the United States, by age and sex, 1960 to 1980*, Current Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 187, Nov. 1958, p. 12.

of the population over 65 years of age. An important practical conclusion is that in countries with a high expectation of life, the size of the potential labor force can be projected 15 years ahead with precision. In countries where expectation of life is still low, considerable changes may occur within a relatively short period, in view of the powerful and relatively cheap means now at our disposal for fighting diseases and epidemics. In India, for example, the expectation of life of the female population was about 32 years in 1950. A very large-scale program of malaria eradication was initiated in 1958 in collaboration with the World Health Organization. Judging from the results of similar programs undertaken previously in Ceylon, Sardinia and the Federation of Malaya, some experts believe that within a short period mortality in India could decrease by as much as one half.[13]

Fertility

While mortality can be projected very accurately for high-income countries and fairly accurately for low-income countries, this is not the case for fertility. The result is that demographers usually adopt in their projections one single assumption for mortality but several for fertility.

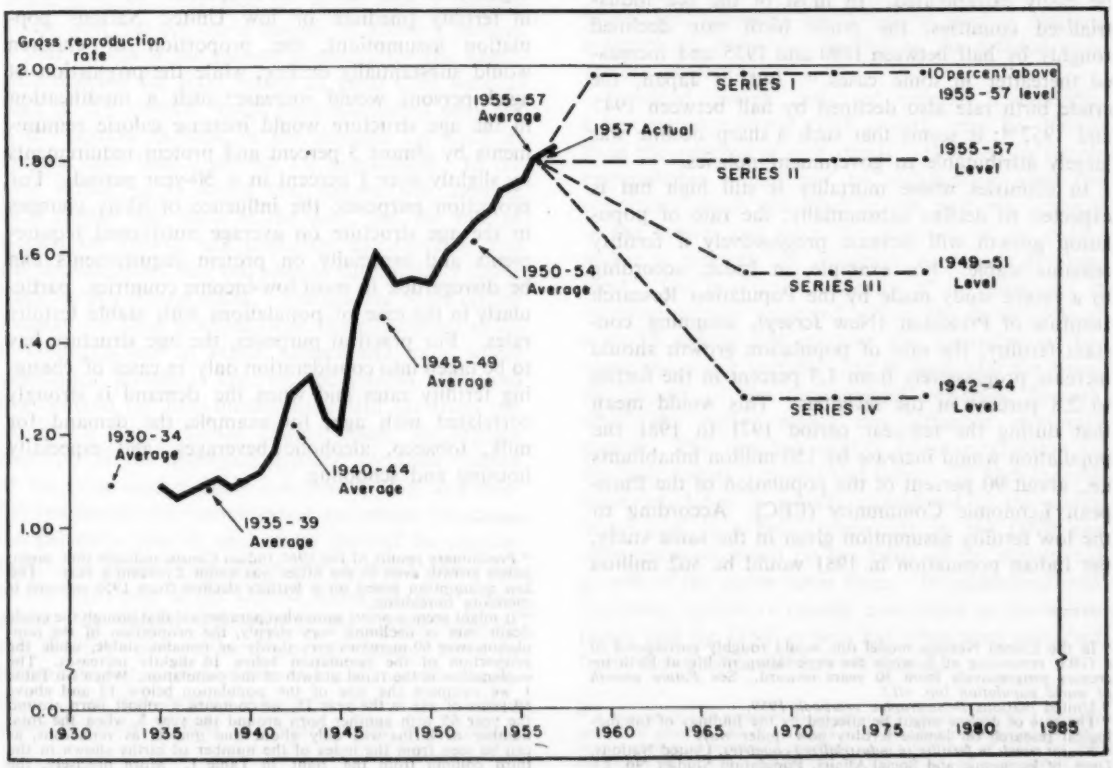
Figure 3 shows the trend in the gross reproduction rate of the United States over the last 20 years. Most demographers thought at the time that the postwar "baby boom" would be followed by a decline. In actual fact, the GRR has continued to increase, causing huge errors in the population projections made in early postwar years.[15] Demographers have become more cautious; in the projections published in 1958, the United States Bureau of the Census presents four series of projections corresponding to alternative assumptions as to the level of the GRR, and refuses to indicate which is the most likely to occur. It is very difficult indeed to decide, on scientific grounds, whether the American woman now 18 years old will have given birth to two or three rather than three or four children[14] by the end of

[13] *The population of Asia and the Far East, 1950 to 1980*, United Nations Population Studies No. 31, New York, 1960.

[15] According to a projection made in 1947, the United States population would reach a peak of 165 million in 1990 and thereafter decline (by now the American population is already at 180 million). See *Forecasts of the population of the United States, 1945 to 1975*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1947.

[14] In the low assumption of the Bureau of the Census, the cohort of American women between the ages of 20 and 24 in 1957 would have an average number of 2.64 children on reaching the age of 49, or 4.04 in the high assumption; according to Whelpton-Campbell, this number would range only from 2.26 to 3.28. See *Illustrative projections of the population of the United States* (*op. cit.*).

Figure 3. — United States : Actual and Projected Gross Reproduction Rates, 1935-80



SOURCE : *Illustrative projections of the population of the United States, by age and sex*, 1960-1980 (Fig. B, p. 8). United States Bureau of the Census, 1958.

her child-bearing years. The implication of this is, however, quite important since the American population in 1980 would reach 231 million on the low fertility assumption as against 273 million on the high assumption.

Population growth

In most low-income countries, the very sharp decline in the death rate has not yet been followed by any significant change in the gross reproduction rate. The result is a much more marked demographic explosion [15] than that experienced in western Europe in the nineteenth century. For example, in Venezuela and Taiwan, the crude death rates are now as low as 10 and 8 per thousand, while the crude birth rate has remained as high as 46 and 43 per thousand, with the result that the present rate of population growth is about 3.5 percent a year.[16] There is no reason to believe that the expectation of life at birth will suddenly decline. If the GRR remained at its present level, the population would increase tenfold within 67 years. Such a rapid increase is difficult to imagine. It seems likely that fertility will decline in the future, but it is almost impossible to predict when this decline will start and how fast it will proceed.[17] Past trends in the developed countries cannot be easily extrapolated. In most of the old industrialized countries, the crude birth rate declined roughly by half between 1880 and 1935 and increased thereafter in some cases.[18] But in Japan, the crude birth rate also declined by half between 1947 and 1957 [19]; it seems that such a sharp decline was largely attributable to government policies.

In countries where mortality is still high but is expected to decline substantially, the rate of population growth will increase progressively if fertility remains stable. For example, in India, according to a recent study made by the Population Research Institute of Princeton (New Jersey), assuming constant fertility, the rate of population growth should increase progressively from 1.3 percent in the forties to 2.8 percent in the seventies. This would mean that during the ten-year period 1971 to 1981 the population would increase by 150 million inhabitants i.e., about 90 percent of the population of the European Economic Community (EEC). According to the low fertility assumption given in the same study, the Indian population in 1981 would be 562 million as against 682 million on the assumption of constant fertility.[20]

Population growth and food requirements

Food requirements are affected by the absolute size and the age structure of the population. Population projections always provide a breakdown by age groups. It may therefore be worth while to investigate quantitatively the likely impact of a change in the age structure on food requirements, since this question is often raised in discussions on food projections.

The case of a "stable population," i.e., a population with constant fertility and mortality rates, will not be considered here since, as mentioned above, this population tends toward a stable age structure. In most underdeveloped countries, the fertility rate remains stable while expectation of life at birth increases. Under such conditions (high United Nations population assumption), the age structure of the population is modified slowly,[21] as shown in Table 1. The specific effect of this change is to reduce the average calorie requirement by about 2 percent and the protein requirement by slightly over 1 percent through a 75-year period while expectation of life at birth more than doubles. If the increase in expectation of life is accompanied by a decline in fertility (medium or low United Nations population assumption), the proportion of children would substantially decline, while the proportion of aged persons would increase; such a modification in the age structure would increase calorie requirements by almost 3 percent and protein requirements by slightly over 1 percent in a 50-year period. For projection purposes, the influence of likely changes in the age structure on average nutritional requirements and especially on protein requirements can be disregarded in most low-income countries, particularly in the case of populations with stable fertility rates. For practical purposes, the age structure has to be taken into consideration only in cases of changing fertility rates and when the demand is strongly correlated with age; for example, the demand for milk, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and especially housing and schooling.

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[15] In the United Nations model this would roughly correspond to a GRR remaining at 3, while the expectation of life at birth increases progressively from 30 years onward. See *Future growth of world population* (*op. cit.*).

[16] United Nations *Demographic yearbook 1959*.

[17] The rate of decline might be affected by the findings of the biological research on female fertility now under way.

[18] *Recent trends in fertility in industrialized countries*, United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies No. 27, New York, 1958.

[19] Respectively the peak and the lowest year.

[20] Preliminary results of the 1961 Indian Census indicate that population growth even in the fifties was about 2 percent a year. The low assumption based on a fertility decline from 1956 onward is therefore unrealistic.

[21] It might seem *a priori* somewhat paradoxical that though the crude death rate is declining very steeply, the proportion of the population over 60 increases very slowly or remains stable, while the proportion of the population below 14 slightly increases. The explanation is the rapid growth of the population. When on Table 1 we compare the size of the population below 15 and above 60 years of age in the year 75, we compare a cohort born around the year 65 with another born around the year 5, when the total number of births was only about one quarter as numerous, as can be seen from the index of the number of births shown in the third column from the right in Table 1. More precisely, the number of births (not shown in the table) would be 106 for the year 5 and 447 for the year 65.

Table 1. – Influence of Age Structure on Nutritional Requirements

	Time (years)	Expectation of life at birth (years)	GRR (gross reproduction rate)	Percent of total population in age groups		Vital rates (per 1,000)			Indices (100 for $t = 0$)			
				0-14	60 and over	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Total population	Births	Nutritional requirements	
											Calories	Protein
Starting point of a previously stable population	0	30.0	3.00	40.7	4.3	47.0	33.2	13.8	100	100	100.0	100.0
(1) Decline in mortality, constant fertility	25	42.5	3.00	42.2	4.8	44.3	21.2	23.1	156	150	99.2	99.6
	50	55.0	3.00	43.9	5.2	43.0	12.8	30.2	296	282	98.5	99.2
	75	68.2	3.00	45.9	5.0	41.8	5.6	36.2	662	623	97.9	98.8
(2) Decline in fertility, starting in the year 25	25	42.5	3.00	42.2	4.8	44.3	21.2	23.1	100	100	100.0	100.0
	50	55.0	2.25	39.4	5.8	34.8	12.3	22.5	177	139	101.1	100.9
	75	68.2	1.50	33.1	7.6	24.1	6.7	17.4	309	168	102.8	101.2

SOURCES : United Nations population models in low-income countries: for southwest, central, south and east Asia (Japan excluded) the year 1950 corresponds to $t = 0$; for central and tropical South America the year 1950 corresponds to $t = 25$. (1) corresponds to the high population assumption for both regions, (2) to the medium assumption for Asia (fertility decline starting in 1975) and the low assumption for Latin America (fertility decline having started in 1950). See *The future growth of world population*, United Nations Population Studies No. 28, New York, 1958.

Nutritional requirements computed by five-year age groups according to FAO standards given in *Calorie requirements* and *Protein requirements*, FAO Nutritional Studies Nos. 15 and 16, Rome 1958.

Though changes in age structure can generally be neglected, population growth has usually a much greater impact than income growth on the demand for agricultural products. In the underdeveloped world as a whole [22] over the period 1954-58, population probably increased by more than 2 percent a year and real per caput income by about 1 percent a year. Even if the income elasticity for the aggregate demand for food valued at farm level were as high as 0.7, income would have accounted only for a 0.7 percent increase in the demand for food as against more than 2 percent for population. In the next decade, it is hoped that income will increase at a higher rate than in the past, but the rate of population growth will probably also increase and the income effect will still remain substantially lower than the population effect. The income effect on the demand for food is about twice the population effect in countries such as Japan, Greece and Italy, where population growth is low, income growth high, and the demand for high-quality food still far from the saturation point. In the United States, the income elasticity of the aggregate demand for food valued at the farm level is fairly low (about .25), and over the last decade the income effect accounted for about 0.4 percent a year as against 1.7 percent for population. To project the aggregate demand for food at the farm gate in the United States 10 or 20 years ahead, the biggest unknown is the future level of the fertility rate rather than the future trend in income growth and the future value of income elasticities. This may explain why it is useful to go into some technical details of demographic projections.

[22] Excluding Mainland China.

Economic growth

After projecting population growth, the next step is to project the likely level of economic activity, usually measured by the value of the GNP. At this stage, however, the problem is only to arrive at provisional estimates which can be used as working assumptions before proceeding to the detailed commodity projections.[23]

Provided enough statistical material is available, a first estimate of the GNP growth may be derived from the analysis of past trends. However, a simple extrapolation would not be satisfactory, since the conditions which prevailed in the past may change in the future, and since the objective of the policy maker is precisely to influence economic development. The productive capacity of the economy is therefore usually projected within the framework of a model, taking into account the interrelations between the major variables and in particular the possible impact of the instrumental variables through which the policy maker can influence economic growth. The simplest models relate production to the basic inputs : capital and labor. In high-income countries, labor is usually considered as the scarce factor and, in a first approximation, the GNP has often been projected on the basis of the anticipated growth of the active labor force. In underdeveloped countries, capital is usually considered as the scarce factor and the GNP growth has often been projected from the anticipated flow of capital.

[23] A survey of the problems arising in the preparation of a general model of growth and of its links with detailed projections by economic sectors is presented together with a number of data for the six countries of the Community in the report of a group of experts, " Les méthodes de prévision du développement économique à long terme." *Informations statistiques*, Nov.-Dec. 1960. Office statistique des communautés européennes.

Model based on labor productivity

In this model, labor is considered as the basic source of economic development and the rate of economic growth is projected by combining the projected rates of increase in the size of the labor force and in the labor productivity.

In order to assess in 1960 the size of the labor force in 1970, the first step consists in the demographic projections by sex and age groups of the potential labor force, say the population between 15 and 65 years of age in 1970. As mentioned earlier, the size of this population can be projected very accurately 15 years ahead. The second step is to assess the fraction of this potential labor force that will actually enter into the labor force in 1970. For this purpose, it is necessary to take into account likely changes in the school-leaving age, retirement age, duration of military service, and especially the expected modifications in the proportion of women in outside employment. The third step is to express the size of the labor force in terms of man-hours, taking into account part-time workers, and especially likely changes in the number of working hours per week and the number of working weeks per year. The fourth step is to introduce a correction for unemployment; this correction is often made on the basis of policy objectives, e.g., not to allow unemployment to exceed 2 to 3 percent of the labor force. The fifth step is to break down the total labor force between the major economic sectors, a process which obviously implies some a *priori* ideas as to the rate of economic growth.

After projecting the size of the labor force, it is necessary to project the level of labor productivity, or more precisely the value added per man-hour in the major economic sectors. Unfortunately, this problem is very complex, since an increase in labor productivity is the outcome of the combined influence of better education and training, higher rate of capital utilization per worker, better technology, and improvements in organization.

In most of the developed countries, the rate of growth of the active labor force is small compared with the rate of increase in labor productivity. In western Europe in particular, the rate of growth of the active labor force in terms of workers is less than 1 percent a year, but in terms of man-hours this rate is reduced by the decline in the number of working hours per year. The major component of the rate of production growth is therefore the rate of increase in labor productivity,[24] which is not easily projected. This, in practice, is a very serious limitation to the application of the model. Nevertheless, the projection of the active labor force and of its distribution by sectors is in itself an important datum.

[24] An over-all increase in labor productivity can result from labor shifts from low-productivity to high-productivity sectors.

Model based on the accumulation of capital

The role of investment in economic growth has often been emphasized; in particular, it has been noted that the ratio between the existing stock of capital[25] and current GNP is relatively stable, and that subsequently the productive capacity of the economy generally increases in proportion to the amount of net investment. Assuming, moreover, that the level of investment depends on the rate of savings, Harrod and Domar showed that in conditions of full employment the rate of growth of the economy should be the ratio between the saving/income ratio and the capital/output ratio COR.[26] Originally, the capital/output ratio was considered as a technological datum given to the policy maker, while the saving/income ratio was the instrumental variable through which the rate of economic growth could be modified.

The use of the COR for projecting economic growth raises many problems. To start with, it is very difficult to measure the stock of capital[27] and, in particular, to estimate capital depreciation. Recent statistical investigations have shown that the average COR in a given country may change with time[28] and that it is therefore necessary for projection purposes to consider the incremental capital/output ratio. The value of this ratio varies considerably from one economic sector to another; in particular it is very low for most services and fairly high for some manufacturing processes such as metal production.[29] The over-all incremental COR is the weighted average of the sectoral ratios, the weight being the level of investment in each sector. Thus, if the policy maker can determine the allocation of investments by sectors, he can subsequently affect the value of the over-all incremental COR. Moreover, even within a given sector, for instance agriculture, the incremental COR varies widely between different programs, e.g., as between utilization of improved seeds and construction of dams for irrigating dry land. It would therefore be necessary to make a distinction between different programs

[25] In this section the concept of capital covers material renewable capital.

[26] With : y = yearly percentage increase in per caput GNP
s = percentage of domestic savings in relation to GNP
f = percentage of net capital inflow in relation to the national income of the receiving country
p = yearly percentage population growth
k = over-all capital output ratio
d = percentage of capital depreciation

the equilibrium rate of per caput income growth is given by :

$$y = \frac{s+f}{k} - d - p$$

[27] M.T. Barna, "Du capital envisagé comme un variable économique," *Cahier du séminaire d'économétrie*, Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France, 1959 : 19-34.
[28] Colin Clark, *Growthmanship*, Hobart Paper No. 10, London, 1961.
[29] W.B. Reddaway, "Some limitations of the capital-output ratio," *The Pakistan Economic Journal*, Vol. VIII, 1958.

within each sector. It would also be necessary to compare the flow of investment with the flow of output, so as to take into account the length of the gestation period of investments in the various programs.[30] Even within a given program, the incremental COR may change, owing to the application of new technological devices or to the partial substitution between labor and capital. In low-income countries, it seems that in some cases output could be raised by fuller employment of the existing capital, for example, by using double-shift labor.

To summarize, the average incremental COR taken initially in the one sector model as a datum given *ex ante* to the policy maker becomes a variable in the multisectoral model; its value can be computed only *ex post* after the allocation of investments between sectors and even between programs within sectors has been decided upon. Moreover, the use of the COR overestimates the influence of investment on economic growth and makes no explicit allowance for the contribution of human effort, for technological progress or for the impact of institutional, sociological, political and religious factors, whose influence on economic growth has rightly been emphasized in recent theories.[31]

Model based on the combined contribution of labor, capital and technology[32]

In the two models already reviewed, either labor or capital was taken as the basic factor governing economic growth. In the first model, based on labor productivity, capital was considered as a factor complementary to labor. In the second model, based on the capital/output ratio, labor was a factor complementary to capital. In this third model,[33] labor and capital are considered not as complementary but as substitutional to each other.[34] The production function is of the Cobb-Douglas type, with the addition of a trend factor corresponding to technological and institutional improvements.

$$\log Y = cst + a \log L + b \log C + ct \qquad (1)$$

with : Y = GNP expressed in real terms

L = labor expressed in man-hours

C = material capital expressed in real terms

t = time expressed in years

Constant returns to scale (corresponding to the rectriction $a + b = 1$) are generally assumed in the production function. In other words, it is assumed that if both labor and capital rise by 10 percent, all other things remaining the same, production will also increase by exactly 10 percent. But if either labor or capital increases by 10 percent, production will increase less than proportionally.[35] Under free competition, if returns per unit of labor and capital are respectively equal to their marginal productivity, the fraction a of the national income would go to labor and the complementary fraction $1 - a$ to capital.

For example, for the United States economy as a whole over the period 1919-57, [36] labor input increased at an average rate of 0.8 percent a year, while capital input increased by about 1.8 percent a year. According to the production function given above, the combined influence of capital and labor on output is obtained by weighting the rates of 0.8 percent and 1.8 percent by the values of the parameters a and b, respectively equal to about three quarters and one quarter. Consequently, the increase in utilization of labor and capital would account in equation (1) for a rise of the total output of slightly over 1 percent a year. Since during that period production has risen at a rate of 3 percent a year, about two thirds of the economic growth remains unexplained in terms of the quantity of labor and capital inputs, and is attributed to the trend factor of equation (1). Similar studies conducted in a number of European countries have shown that this factor would account for an increase in GNP of about 1 or 2 percent a year.[37] This trend factor often arises out of technological improvements, but better technology is not a gift from heaven and the problem is to know what are the economic factors behind this trend.

In the production function, the factor labor is expressed in manhours, without making any allowance for differences in the quality of labor. During

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[30] Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), *Programing techniques for economic development*, Report of the first group of experts on programing techniques, Karachi 1960, 151 pp. Chakravarty, "The logic of investment planning," *Economic analysis*, Vol. XVIII, North-Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam, 1959, 170 pp.
L. Johansen, "A multisectoral study of economic growth," *Economic analysis*, Vol. XXI, North-Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam, 1960.

[31] A.O. Hirschman, *The strategy of economic development*, Yale University Press, 1958, 217 pp. "Programing for agricultural development," *The state of food and agriculture* 1960, FAO, Chapter III, pp. 99-150.

[32] A numerical illustration of the model is given in the appendix.

[33] T. Kristensen and Ass., *The economic world balance*, The Foreign Policy Society, Ed. Munksgaard, Copenhagen, 1960, 377 pp.
Solow, "Technical change and the aggregate production function", *Review of economics and statistics*, Vol. XXXIX, United States, Aug. 1957.
A. Smithies, "Productivity, real wages and economic growth", *Quarterly journal of economics*, Vol. LXXIV, No. 2, United States, 1960, pp. 189-205.
Aukrust, "Investissement et expansion économique", *Revue de la productivité*, Feb. 1959, pp. 39-58.

[34] According to function (1), (b) percent of labor can be substituted by (a) percent of capital.

[35] Production would increase by 10a percent ($a < 1$) in the first case, and by $10b = 10 - 10a$ percent in the second.

[36] Solomon Fabrikant, *Basic facts on productivity change*, National Bureau of Economic Research, Occasional Paper 63, New York, 1958.

[37] *Les méthodes de prévision du développement économique à long terme* (*op. cit.*).

the process of economic development there is undoubtedly a trend toward better education, better training, better nutrition and better health, all factors which increase labor efficiency. This quality improvement of the labor force is an important element which enters into the trend coefficient *c*. Capital is usually measured at factor costs, which does not reflect improvement in the efficiency of capital resulting from better technology. For example, agricultural production can increase very substantially as a result of the utilization of better seeds or improved breeds, without significant addition of labor or capital. The discovery and especially the application of new technological devices may be largely affected by the efficiency of the administration and by the attitude of the people toward progress resulting from a complex of sociological, political and religious factors. The improvement of those conditions is a prerequisite to technological progress; progress itself is largely dependent on research, both fundamental and applied, and research is closely linked with education.

The economics of research and education is an underdeveloped but very promising field of economics.[38] A systematic analysis of the impact of education on economic growth was initiated recently in the United States, and the results already obtained are most interesting. According to Prof. Schultz,[39] if to the conventional cost of education are added the earnings which students forego, estimated by the alternative opportunity cost of the time spent by students at schools, the total cost of education in the United States represented 10.3 percent of consumer income in 1956 as against 2.9 percent in 1900. If education is treated as a human investment measured at factor costs, it accounted for 33.7 percent of the total gross physical capital formation in 1956 as against only 9.3 percent in 1900. Of total investment in 1956, about one quarter was therefore allocated to the training of brains and three quarters to machine production or the construction of buildings, roads and other material capital goods. But the most typical finding is that within half a century the importance of the former in relation to the latter has increased three and a half times. Returns to investment in education have been analyzed by a cross-section study of lifetime earnings and cost of education for different individuals. From several studies,[40] it appears that the rate of return is higher for human investment in education (especially for elementary education) than for material investment. On this basis, a very large part of the United States economic growth not explained by the increase in the classical inputs (labor expressed in man-hours and material capital), and represented in equation (1) by the trend factor *c*, could be attributed to the very large expansion in human investment in the form of education.

In the case of underdeveloped countries, the returns from education and especially from elementary education, are likely to be considerable. Education is used in this context in a broad sense and includes, at least in part, specific programs such as community development schemes and extension. There is already a stock of technological, economic and sociological knowledge available in the world which can be applied, once the necessary research for adjusting this knowledge to the specific conditions of a given country has been implemented. Education and extension can change people's attitude to progress and provide them with the necessary knowledge for applying new technology.

The training of brains is a very important factor in economic growth. Education and research could therefore be treated as economic sectors, and be integrated into the model of growth in a somewhat similar way to the sector producing investment goods. It would then be necessary to take into account the links between the various types of education and research and economic growth. Projections in the field of education could be particularly useful, in view of the length of the gestation period of human investment.

Such a study is far from simple, but is basic in the work of specialized United Nations agencies such as UNESCO [41] and FAO. If these agencies can make a positive contribution to economic development, it will not be so much through the factors labor and capital of equation (1), but through the trend factor *c*, by better training, better technology and better organization.

Commodity projections

From the model of growth already discussed, first approximations are reached as to possible rates of expansion of the productive capacity of the economy. With these rates are associated given levels of the private disposable income.[42] The problem is now to analyze how consumers will allocate their income between the purchases of the various goods and services and how an equilibrium can be reached

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[38] S.H. Singer, *Education and Economic Development*, paper presented to the UNESCO/Economic Commission for Africa Conference, May 1961, Addis Ababa.
[39] T.W.Schultz, " Education and economic growth - Social forces influencing American education ", *Sixtieth yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education*, Part II, Chicago, 1961: 46-88.
[40] G.S. Becker, " Underinvestment in college education ?" *Proceedings, American economic review*, 1960. According to this study and other research not yet published, T.W. Schultz suggests an average rate of returns from education ranging between 9 and 17 percent.

[41] A special project on the economics of education is at present under consideration at UNESCO.
[42] A comprehensive set of income projections for 1961-66-71 and 1976 is given for the less developed countries of the world by : P.N. Rosenstein-Rodan, *International aid for underdeveloped countries*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge (Mass.), 1961.

between the projected demand and supply for each commodity. Such an analysis must be made within the framework of a comprehensive system of national accounts, but the following sections will be restricted to the problems of agricultural commodities.[43]

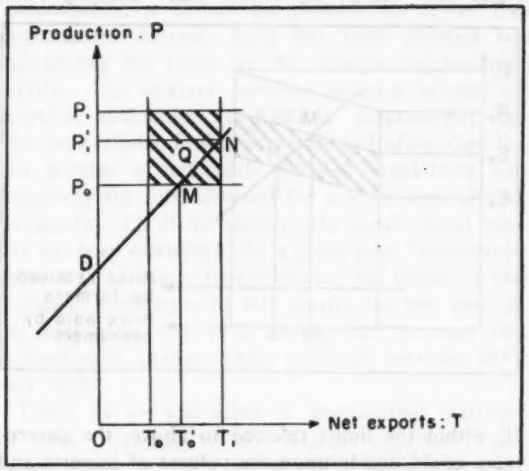
GENERAL SCHEME

The first step is usually to project the final domestic demand for each commodity, mainly on the basis of population and income growth. The second step is to derive the intermediate domestic demand for agricultural products at farm level from the final domestic consumer demand for the various end uses; for example, the demand for milk at the farm is derived from the final demand for fluid milk, butter, cheese and other milk products. The next steps would be to project agricultural production and net trade. But those variables are not independent: to clear the market without accumulating or drawing on stocks, domestic production (P) should be equal to the sum of the intermediate domestic demand (D) and net trade (T), considered positively in the case of net exports and negatively in the case of net imports:

$$P = D + T \qquad (2)$$

It is often assumed, explicitly or implicitly, that prices remain constant throughout the projection period. Under this assumption, the level of the domestic demand (D) is exogenous in equation (2); in other words, the domestic demand is predetermined by consumer behavior and the course of economic growth. In some studies it is assumed that production follows an autonomous trend; the level of net trade is then derived as a residual, especially in the case of an importing country. In other studies, especially those on exporting countries, the level of net trade is taken as an *a priori* policy objective, and the target for domestic production is derived as a residual. In most practical problems, neither production nor net trade is perfectly elastic; it is therefore unsatisfactory to derive one or the other as a residual. It seems more realistic to project ranges of possible variations, as illustrated in Figure 4, in the case of an exporting country. It is assumed that the country has to export at least T_0 and cannot export more than T_1 on the world market. Similarly, it is assumed that the level of domestic production can vary only from P_0 to P_1, due to the

Figure 4. — Market Equilibrium under Constant Prices



partly autonomous production trend. The point of equilibrium Q must therefore be both inside the cross-hatched rectangle and along the demand line DM[44] if the market has to be cleared for a level of the domestic demand OD. In other words, there is a range of possible solutions corresponding to the various points along the segment MN. Since production will at least reach OP_0, it is necessary to export at least OT'_0 (point M), but it is also possible to increase both production and exports by the same amount, so as to reach ultimately the saturation level of exports OT_1 (point N). Within this range of possibilities, the policy maker could theoretically select the optimum solution by comparing the domestic costs of getting or saving one extra dollar of foreign exchange in the various sectors.[45]

In practice, relative prices do not remain constant and the market equilibrium can be reached, at least partly, through price variations. In Figure 5 it is still assumed that production can vary from P_0 to P_1, but this variation is related to the level of prices paid to farmers. It is assumed that the level of net exports can vary within a given range (P_0E_0, P_0E_1), whatever the internal prices may be. The domestic intermediate demand corresponds to a quantity/price schedule and the point of equilibrium must lie somewhere along the segment MN corresponding to a price range mn. As before, the optimum position of the equilibrium point along the segment MN cannot be derived from the consideration of one sector in isolation.

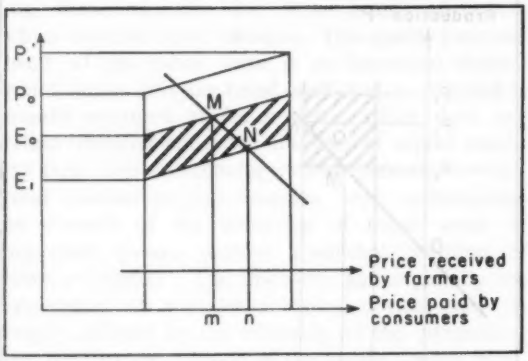
[43] In several FAO studies, attempts have been made to establish projections by analyzing two types of balance sheets: (1) a food balance sheet prepared in collaboration with the national agencies concerned, which takes into account possibilities of substitution between products, both from the consumption and production point of view; (2) a world balance sheet by products, prepared in collaboration with specialized commodity study groups, in order to analyze the export and import prospects by countries.

[44] Straight line parallel to the first bisector and cutting the vertical axis at the point D such as OD = projected demand

$$OP_0 = OD + DP_0 = OD + P_0M = OD + OT_0'$$

[45] With *n* commodities, the equilibrium would depend on n degrees of freedom corresponding to the positions of the n points Q along the n segments MN. The values of the n unknown could be obtained by solving n equations: one equation stating that the level of the over-all trade balance is given, and $n - 1$ equations expressing that the rates of return in foreign currency per unit of the scarce input are the same or as close as possible in each sector.

Figure 5. — Market Equilibrium under Changing Prices



If, within the limits referred to above, the government could decide upon the volume of imports and exports for the various commodities, it could stabilize the relative level of internal prices within the range mn, or alternatively modify the relative prices within that range, so as to reach a better allocation of resources between sectors. If the government is not to intervene by fixing import or export quotas, equilibrium would be reached by price adjustments simultaneously affecting the volume of domestic demand, domestic production and trade. A method somewhat similar to that illustrated in Figure 5 was used in several FAO commodity projections. For example, in a recent FAO study on European agriculture for 1965,[46] it was found that beef prices were likely to rise in relation to butter prices. Thus, it was suggested that beef production might possibly be stimulated at the expense of milk production, and that the system of milk payments to farmers based on the fat content might be modified.

The determination of the demand schedule as described above assumes that consumers can exercise their choice freely; in other words, that there is no direct or indirect rationing. In high-income countries, the level of nutrition is generally satisfactory ; if some nutritional disequilibrium in the diet is noticed, it can be brought to the attention of the consumer; if some items are particularly pernicious to public health, such as alcoholic beverages, their consumption can be reduced by high taxes. Except for these restrictions, it seems fairly reasonable to allow consumers to eat what they like. In low-income countries the problem is quite different, since malnutrition is widespread among large sections of the population. Governments may organize and finance special nutritional schemes for vulnerable population groups, but these schemes usually account only for a small part of the total national food consumption, and the rest remains a problem. When consumers obtain higher incomes, they allocate their extra money between the various food items in proportion to the values of the income elasticity for each item. Fortunately, the commodities with a high-income elasticity, such as milk, meat, fruit, etc., usually have a high nutritional value. In other words, the consumer often chooses spontaneously what is nutritionally desirable, but this is not always the case; particularly among low-income people, the income elasticity is higher for sugar than for pulses and soybeans, though these two items have a much higher nutritional value than sugar. Everyone would agree that it is essential to educate the consumer nutritionally and to bring these facts to his attention, but even if properly informed, the consumer might still prefer to eat more sugar rather than more soybeans. The government could then intervene directly by increasing taxes on sugar and subsidizing the production and marketing of soybeans, so as to modify the relative prices and thus induce the consumer to eat more soybeans and less sugar. Elaborate techniques (in particular linear programing) have been worked out in order to find a highly nutritional diet at low cost. From the comparison between the nutritionally best diet and that which would normally result from free consumer choice, governments may decide on the appropriate steps needed so as to reach a compromise between nutritional requirements and consumers' tastes, taking into account the relative production costs of the various food items.[47]

Final domestic demand for food

The first step is to project final domestic public and private demand, assuming constant prices. Projections of the private demand are based mainly on estimates of population and income growth and, where appropriate, on the influence of other factors measured either individually or globally in the form of a trend factor. The demand for consumer groups, e.g., armies, hospitals, is usually projected on the basis of past trends and government plans. These problems will not be reviewed here since they have been analyzed in an earlier issue of this Bulletin.[48]

When the level of the projected demand at constant prices has been determined, the next step is to estimate the price elasticity of the demand at this level, so as to construct the quantity-price demand schedule. Price elasticity is generally known with less precision than income elasticity, due to the lack of reliable time series in most countries. From the

[46] *Trends in European agriculture and their implications for other regions*, FAO, EC/60(6), Rome, 1960, 42 pp.

[47] P.V. Sukhatme, "The world's hunger and future needs in food supplies," *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 1961 (to be published).

[48] L. Goreux, "Income and food consumption," *FAO monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics*, Vol. IX, No. 10. Oct. 1960.

data available, it appears that price elasticity is generally lower for a large group of food items than for the components of this group, because of the possibility of substitution between the different components of the group. For example, the price elasticity for all cereals is usually lower than for rice, and for all rice it is lower than for a specific quality of rice. The value of the price elasticity for a given commodity generally declines when the consumption level of this commodity rises. When no other information is available and when the possibilities of substitution [49] are limited, the absolute value of the price elasticity at the retail level may be taken to be roughly equal to the value of the income elasticity.

INTERMEDIATE DEMAND

The total demand for food results from the private demand of households, the demand of community groups and the demand for exports. To compare the demand for food with agricultural production, it is necessary to express the final demand in terms of the total intermediate demand for the basic agricultural commodities by combining the various end uses. For instance, the total demand for milk is usually computed in terms of milk equivalents with a given fat content by adding the final demand for fluid milk, cheese, butter and the other milk products such as condensed and powdered milk. The total domestic demand for wheat is expressed in terms of grain equivalent by combining: (*a*) the final demand for bread, flour and other wheat products transformed into grain equivalents by using appropriate conversion factors, (*b*) the demand for feed (especially for poultry), (*c*) stock requirements including both working stocks and reserve stocks, (*d*) seed requirements, and (*e*) an allowance for wastage.

The problem is usually more difficult for agricultural raw materials and forest products than for food commodities, owing to the greater variety of end uses and the greater possibilities of substitution throughout the various stages of processing. For example, the total demand for jute [50] can be projected by combining the demand for the various end uses (packaging, floor covering, cordage, etc.). The demand is projected separately for each end use, taking into account both the projected expansion of the end use, for instance, the increase in the demand for floor covering, and the anticipated rate of utilization of the basic commodity per unit of end use, taking into account technological improvements in manufacturing and competition with close substitutes. Theoretically, it should be possible to derive the intermediate demand from the final demand by multiplying the latter by the inverse input-output matrix. This method, however, raises a number of practical difficulties: (1) Reliable input-output tables are available in few countries and often they do not provide a sufficiently detailed breakdown for projecting the total demand for a given agricultural commodity. (2) If an appropriate input-output matrix has been established for a given year, for example 1955, it is necessary to extrapolate the values of the technical coefficients of this matrix for the year of the projection, say 1970, taking into account the technological changes likely to occur between 1955 and 1970.

Either by the utilization of input-output matrices or more frequently by the end-use approach illustrated above in the case of milk, wheat and jute, it is possible to translate the final demand of the consumer expressed in quantities of steaks, cheese or biscuits into the demand at farm level, expressed in terms of beef, milk or wheat. It is therefore possible to project at constant prices the demand for the basic commodities in terms of quantities at the farm or at the import level. The next step is to estimate the price elasticity of the demand at the farm level, so as to project the quantity-price demand schedule.

The price elasticity is generally much lower at farm level than at the retail level, owing to the rigidity of the processing and marketing margins. The latter, obtained as the difference between the value of the end uses at retail and the value of the basic commodity at farm gate, generally rises with economic growth. In the United States, [51] the processing and marketing margins for most animal products account for about half the retail value. Over the last decade this margin has remained practically unaffected by year-to-year variations in the prices at the farm level, but has followed different trends depending on the products. The value of the margin (in cents per pound) increased by about 50 percent in ten years for beef, pork and fluid milk, by less than 10 percent for butter and eggs, and even declined slightly for chickens. This discrepancy largely reflects differential rates of technological and institutional improvements in the various sectors. It is therefore essential to analyze carefully the trends in the costs of processing and marketing, especially in high-income countries, in the assessment of likely price changes on the farm [52] and the retail market.

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[49] In theory, the absolute value of the price elasticity is equal to the sum of the income elasticity and of the various cross-price elasticities between the commodity under consideration and its substitutes.

[50] "Trends in world demand for jute manufactures," *FAO monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics*, Vol. IX, No. 12, 1960 and Vol. X, No. 1, 1961.

[51] *Impact of changes in the prices of coarse grains on the production and price of livestock products in the United States*, FAO Group on Grains, Sixth Session, March 1961, Conference Room Series No. 18.

[52] On the simplified diagram shown in Figure 1, reference was made only to the market for basic commodities at the farm or the import level which is of major concern for FAO commodity projections. However, especially in the case of high-income countries, it would also be necessary to consider the retail market as an intermediate stage between the formulation of the final and the intermediate demand.

Agricultural production

The nature of the problems raised in projecting production depends largely on the length of the gestation period. In the case of forest production, the output flow for many years ahead is obviously closely related to the present structure of the forest population. In the case of perennial crops such as coffee or citrus, the number of bearing trees in five years' time is largely predetermined by the plantings existing when the projection is made. The level of production can be affected to some extent by the market conditions during the projection period, since a modification in prices may influence the degree of intensity of cultivation. However, this influence usually remains limited and, provided precise information is available as to present plantings, production can be projected within a relatively narrow range assuming normal weather conditions.[53] The level of beef production a few years ahead is also largely predetermined by the present structure of the cattle population. But for pork, poultry or eggs, and most individual annual crops, production can react fairly rapidly to changes in price. It is usually preferable to analyze separately the influence of prices on yields on the one hand, and on areas or animal numbers on the other, the price effect being usually lower for the former than for the latter. A distinction can also usefully be made between short-term and long-term elasticity, the former being generally lower than the latter, due to rigidities in the adaptation of production to changes in market conditions. Short- and long-term price elasticities as well as some cross price elasticities for the production of the major agricultural commodities have been computed in the United States and the United Kingdom by using the Marc Nerlove time-lag model.[54]

The relationships between yields on the one hand, the levels of application of the various inputs and the technological process used on the other hand, can be analyzed from agricultural experiments, farm management surveys and time series data. Agricultural experiments can provide very precise data but their findings must be used with caution when applied to the agricultural sector as a whole. To take into account the sociological context of agricultural production, which is of particular importance in underdeveloped countries, special surveys have been carried out in some countries, such as India, where production changes in a sample of farms using the traditional methods were compared with those in a sample of farms adopting new technological devices such as improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, etc., with the help of extension service officers. Owing to the complexity of the problem and the scarcity of data, it is generally not possible to express the simultaneous relationships between inputs and output in the form of a precise production function; however, it is sometimes possible to give an order of magnitude of the production response to inputs in the form of yardsticks.

Ideally, the production of each commodity should be projected within a given range, the various values within this range being associated with given agricultural policies and given price levels at the farm. For projecting the quantity-price production schedules, likely changes in production costs and therefore the projected quantities and prices of the agricultural inputs should obviously be taken into account.

In view of the possibilities of substitution between the production of the various agricultural commodities, it is essential to reconcile the trend of the total agricultural production resulting from the aggregation of the production projected for the various commodities with that of the total agricultural production projected on an over-all basis. The increase in the over-all agricultural productivity expressed in terms of units of output per unit of aggregate inputs or per unit of single inputs (for example, per unit of labor) follows a trend partly independent of the market conditions but largely dependent on the spread of technical progress; the latter is influenced by institutional trends, in particular development in education, research and extension services, the role of which has been emphasized in a previous section. For broad sectors of agriculture, the analysis of past trends of output and inputs in the country concerned and in countries under somewhat similar conditions, or in countries having reached a slightly more advanced stage of development, is therefore a valuable element in the projection of the production capacity.

International trade

To make any rational choice as regards import or export substitution, the planning agency of a given country must make assumptions as to the future structure of relative prices on the world market and as to the likely range of the quantities the country could export. Moreover, a projection of the foreign exchange to be derived from exports is essential for the promulgation of programs of industrialization in cases where the latter depends largely on imports of investment goods. But a single country, especially a small one, will find difficulty in solving this problem. The state of the world market is governed by the interplay of the supply of all exporting countries and the demand of all importing countries. Many countries aim at increasing exports and decreasing imports

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[53] L.M. Goreux, *Factors influencing the production of coffee in the State of São Paulo, Brazil*, FAO, Rome, 1960.

[54] M. Nerlove, "Estimates of the elasticities of supply of selected agricultural commodities," *Journal of farm economics*, Vol. XXXVIII, United States, May 1956, pp. 496-509.
G.T. Jones, *The response of the supply of agricultural products to price and other factors; including a consideration of distributed lags*, FAO/ECE, 1960.

of consumer goods; this aim can obviously lead to inconsistencies between the objectives of different countries, since gross world imports and exports must of necessity be equal.

Studies of world market prospects for various commodities[55] should obviously indicate both the volume of gross imports and the price level at which the market could be cleared under alternative assumptions. In view of the difficulty of projecting world price levels, it might be useful to associate the projected price level with an index of the price uncertainty for the commodity concerned. It would then be theoretically possible for a country to apply the method of programing under uncertainty, the solution adopted depending upon the price the country is prepared to pay for the avoidance of risk.

Assuming a study of world trade prospects is available, including a review of national trade targets, a country would then have to project its share in the world market. This share would obviously depend on its competitive power, the sales efforts of its exporters and the quality differentials of its products.

Consistency of the model

The findings of the commodity projections have to be placed in the general framework of the model of economic growth, to ensure that there are no inconsistencies and that the solutions are optimal in relation to policy objectives such as maximization of the GNP, full employment, price stability, better income distribution, etc. For this purpose, a number of balances can be analyzed: balances between imports and exports, between domestic demand and supply, between investments and savings, etc.

TRADE BALANCE

At the projected level of world prices, an equilibrium should be reached in a given country between projections of total imports, of total exports, and of the balance of items other than trade in the over-all balance of payments. As already mentioned, the trade target for a given commodity cannot be established in isolation but should be the outcome of a comparative appraisal of costs and returns between producing more and exporting more (or importing less). This comparative appraisal should cover the major commodities in international trade since, for a given disequilibrium in the trade balance, increasing imports of one commodity would require a reduction in imports of others, or an increase in the total export earnings. When there are import restrictions, the comparative appraisals should be based on accounting prices, reflecting the scarcity of foreign exchange. In practice, search for an optimum is very difficult, in view of the many uncertainties involved, particularly the uncertainty in terms of trade.

BALANCE BETWEEN DOMESTIC SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The first approximation of income growth from which demand projections were partly derived is based on an estimate of the productive capacity of the economy measured by the GNP growth. In the sectoral analysis the production of each commodity is projected, with due consideration of the demand for that commodity both inside the country and abroad. It is essential to check whether the aggregation of these sectoral projections of production matched by an effective demand is consistent with the initial projection of the GNP; if not, the GNP estimate should be modified and the whole process of projections revised in a second stage of iterations. If necessary, further iterations should be made until consistency is reached. If projections are made both in terms of quantities and values, it is necessary to check whether rises in some of the prices at the wholesale and at the retail level are compensated by declines in others, so that the average price level remains stable. Otherwise, an over-all inflationary or deflationary pressure would appear and the rate initially selected for the GNP growth expressed in real terms will not be reached. This test of consistency is similar to the preceding one, since price changes reflect discrepancies between projected demand and supply.

BALANCE BETWEEN SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS

A balance between investment, savings and net capital inflow was established in the aggregate model of economic growth. After detailed results have been reached for specific sectors, it is necessary to review the balance between the projected investment and the ways of financing this investment, either from private or public sources. In a number of underdeveloped countries, public investment accounts for the major part. It is therefore essential to establish a detailed balance between government

[55] In collaboration with the United Nations, FAO is planning to present a review of the 1970 world trade prospects for the major primary commodities in a joint CCP/CICT session to be held in Rome in May 1962. The following references are given of recent commodity studies published by FAO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):
FAO: "Trends in tea consumption," *FAO monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics*, Vol. IX, No. 3, 1960.
The world coffee economy, FAO, 1961.
Trends and prospects of world sugar consumption, International Sugar Council, London, 2 vols. Condensed version in *FAO monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics*, Vol. IX, Nos. 1 and 2, 1960.
"Market prospects for citrus fruit in western Europe in 1965," *FAO monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics*, Vol. VIII, No. 11, 1959.
Major trends in world cereal production, CCP/Grains/59/4. "Trends in world demand for jute manufactures," *FAO monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics*, Vol. IX, No. 12, 1960 and Vol. X, No. 1, 1961.
World demand for paper to 1975, FAO, 1960.
IBRD: *The coffee problem*, Restricted Report EC-61a, 1958.
Past trends and future prospects for oils and fats, Restricted Report EC-81a, 1959.
The prospects for cotton, Restricted report EC-62a, 1958.
The prospects for extra-long staple cotton, Restricted Report EC-63a, 1958.
The prospects for rubber, Restricted Report EC-77a, 1959.

expenditure and revenue.[56] Some of the resources could come from deficit financing. However, the latter has to be carefully dosed, in order to stimulate economic growth but at the same time to avoid excessive inflationary pressure.

It may also be useful to analyze the balance of employment and income by sectors, regions and social groups. A problem of particular interest to FAO is the balance of income and employment between agriculture and the rest of the economy, or even more generally the balance of economic growth between the developed and the less developed areas.

Only by a patient process of iteration, starting from a very simple model of economic growth, proceeding within the framework of a system of national accounts, from the aggregate to the detailed analysis by sectors and by commodities, checking a number of balances, moving from the country projections to regional and world projections, forward and backward, will it be possible to obtain reasonably consistent projections. Co-operation between national and international agencies is therefore essential. The major purpose of the exercise is to supply a consistent framework for discussion among specialists, such as the economist, the engineer or the sociologist on the one hand, and policy makers in public administration or private business on the other, and to provide a means of assessing what are likely to be the subsequent results of present decisions.

[56] *Financing of public investment in underdeveloped countries*, IBRD Report EC-88a, Washington, Sept. 1960.

APPENDIX

Illustration of the model of GNP growth

The model of growth based on the Cobb-Douglas function is illustrated in the following table by numerical examp es for three types of economy: the first is a stationary and underdeveloped economy with a stationary level of technology, a stable per caput income but a growing population. The second is also an underdeveloped but an expanding economy. The third is a developed and expanding economy which could correspond to the European Economic Community.

The first five lines of the table give the value of the five parameters entering into the model. Three parameters a, b and k^* are data given to the policy maker. The value of the first (a) depends on the structure of the economy; it increases slowly through the various stages of development. The value of the second (b) is by definition the complement to the first ($a + b = 1$). The value of the third (k^*) results from the statistical measurement of the existing stock of capital and current income. The values of the two other parameters (c and α) depend largely on the behavior of the population but can be influenced by policy decisions. The trend factor c can be increased, however, with a substantial time lag, by stimulating the spread of new technology through research, education, training and institutional improvements. The parameter α characterizing the fraction of net investments over income is directly related to the volume of domestic savings and to the capacity of the country to borrow or receive grants from abroad. The size of public savings and investments is obviously a policy matter, but savings from individuals and especially from corporations can also be substantially influenced by monetary and fiscal policies. The values of the parameters c and α are partly complementary, since application of new technology, improvements in education and other factors usually require additional investment. For this reason, the lowest value of α was taken in the stationary economy, corresponding to zero for the parameter c. On the other hand, the high value of the trend factor c (2.2 percent a year) taken in the developed economy, was associated with a high saving ratio.

Line 6 giving the rate of growth of the total population may be considered as an exogenous variable, though in some cases governments might intervene through family planning. Line 7 shows the rate of growth of the active labor force, which depends largely on demographic conditions but can be affected by government policies concerning full employment and the number of working hours per year. In this example, it was assumed that the active labor force would increase at the same rate as the total population in the stationary economy, at a faster rate in the expanding underdeveloped economy due to a progressive reduction of underemployment, and at a lower rate in the developed country, in view of the expected reduction in the number of working hours. Lines 8 to 11 correspond to the various stages of the resolution of the model; the values shown were obtained by computation.

Lines 12 and 13 represent the implied rate of increase in labor productivity and the implied value of the incremental capital/output ratio. If economic growth is assessed only on the basis of capital accumulation, the explanatory variables would be those shown in lines 4 and 13; from these two variables the rate of income growth (line 10) can be derived. Similarly, if economic growth is assessed on the basis

Illustration of the Model of Growth for Three Types of Economy

Items		Underdeveloped		Developed
		Stationary	Expanding	
MODEL BASED ON THE COMBINED INFLUENCE OF LABOR, CAPITAL AND TECHNOLOGY				
Parameters				
(1) Elasticity of production in relation to labor	a	0.3	0.4	1.65
(2) Elasticity of production in relation to capital	$b = 1 - a$	0.7	0.6	0.35
(3) Technological trend	c	0.0	1.3	2.2
(4) Net yearly increase in nonhuman investment as a percentage of the gross national product in the preceding year	α	5.0	7.6	14.0
(5) Average capital output ratio (stock of nonhuman capital over current gross national product)	k^*	2.5	2.5	3.5
Rates of growth of the variables (percentage per year)				
(6) Population	p	2.0	2.0	0.75
(7) Active labor force in man-hours	λ	2.0	2.2	0.6
(8) Nonhuman capital	$\gamma = \frac{\alpha}{k^*}$	2.0	3.0	3.9
(9) Contributions to increment of gross national product				
Labor force	$= a\lambda$	0.6	0.9	0.4
Capital	$= b\gamma$	1.4	1.8	1.4
Trend	$= c$	0.0	1.3	2.3
(10) Gross national product	$y = a\lambda + b\gamma + c$	2.0	4.0	4.0
(11) Gross national product per caput	$y' = y - p$	0.0	2.0	3.3
DERIVED VALUES OF THE PARAMETERS CHARACTERIZING OTHER MODELS				
(12) Rate of increase in labor productivity (percentage per year)	$\pi = y - \lambda$	0.0	1.8	3.4
(13) Incremental capital output ratio	$k = \frac{\alpha}{y}$	2.5	1.9	3.4

The derivation of the Cobb-Douglas function (1) gives :

$$\frac{dY}{Y} = a\frac{dL}{L} + b\frac{dC}{C} + c\,dt \qquad (1')$$

For $dt = 1$ year, the symbols used can be written as follows :

$$y = 100\frac{dY}{Y} \qquad \lambda = 100\frac{dL}{L} \qquad \gamma = 100\frac{dC}{C}$$

$$\alpha = 100\frac{dC}{Y} \qquad k^* = \frac{C}{Y} \qquad k = \frac{dC}{dY} \qquad \pi = 100\,d\left(\log\frac{Y}{L}\right)$$

$$= 100\frac{dY}{Y} - 100\frac{dL}{L}$$

For small increments of the variables, say from one year to the next, the following formulas can therefore be obtained :

$$\gamma = \frac{\alpha}{k^*} \qquad y = a\lambda + b\gamma + c = a\lambda + b\frac{\alpha}{k^*} + c$$

$$\pi = y - \lambda = b\frac{\alpha}{k^*} + c - b\lambda \qquad k = k^*\frac{\gamma}{y} = \frac{\alpha}{y}$$

of labor productivity, the explanatory variables would be those shown in lines 7 and 12.

A model based on the combined effect of labor, capital and technology seems generally more appropriate than the two others referred to above. It is possible, however, to use the two latter as a check to the former as shown in the last two lines of the table. The technological trend (c) plays a very important part in the projected rate of growth. The value of c can be measured from past trends but has to be extrapolated with a good deal of judgment; it is therefore necessary to start with alternative estimates of c, and therefore of the GNP. Only after the detailed commodity projections under each alternative are completed can a final value for c and the GNP be selected.

Commodity Notes

GRAINS: WORLD REVIEW AND OUTLOOK[1]

According to the findings of the sixth session of the FAO Group on Grains (which met in Rome from 18 to 29 May 1961), the world grain situation continues to be characterized by an excess of supply over consumption and mounting carry-over stocks. This general state of imbalance between production and consumption is more serious for wheat, but the coarse grains situation is also giving rise to increasing concern. Although some changes in national grain policies have taken place in several countries during recent years, and the adoption of a new Feed Grain Program in the United States is a development of potential general significance, there have been no fundamental changes in the policies of either exporting or importing countries which would justify expectation of a rapid major improvement in the present position. The group felt, in fact, that some of the underlying factors are likely to continue operating and it stressed again the need for more effective action by governments in reconsidering and harmonizing their grain policies.

The existing disparity between supply and demand in international markets was accentuated by developments during the 1960/61 season. World grain production (outside the Sino-Soviet area) increased last year by about 15 million tons and reached a new all-time peak; carry-over stocks and trade are also expected to reach record levels; stocks held by major exporters are likely to rise by about 12 million tons and trade by about 1.5 million tons, about half of which represents larger shipments on concessional terms mainly to non-European countries. Substantial quantities of wheat (including flour) and barley were bought by Mainland China from Canada and Australia, and further large quantities have been contracted for shipment to China during the second half of 1961 and the two subsequent years. World prices of wheat in 1960/61 have remained fairly stable, but those of coarse grains have declined, especially in the case of barley, since March 1961.

Wheat

The year 1960 proved to be an exceptional one in some important respects. While total world *production* continued its upward trend, wheat crops in some parts of western Europe and in Argentina suffered considerably from unfavorable weather. In northwestern Europe the quality rather than the quantity was affected and a far greater proportion has therefore been used for feed than would normally be the case. In southwestern Europe, however, both quantity and quality suffered, particularly in Italy and Spain which, together, produced about 3 million tons less than in 1959. Much of the Near East was again affected by drought and, as a result, production in Iran, Iraq, Jordan and the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic was below average. On the other hand, Australia had an exceptionally good harvest, 35 percent larger than a year before, and the United States harvested about 20 percent more and Canada 18 percent. Argentina was the only major non-European exporter to suffer a decline, which was of the order of about 30 percent. Production in the three major wheat importing countries of Asia, India, Japan and Pakistan, was about the same as in the previous year. Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. in particular had smaller crops than in 1959, and a major fall in production of cereals occurred in Mainland China.

International trade in wheat, including flour, which has been rising in recent years, reached a new record of 41 million tons in the current year, some 4.5 million tons higher than in 1959/60. This increase has been brought about by the emergence of Mainland China as a substantial buyer in the world market, by a sharp rise in shipments under special programs, and by a considerable increase in net imports into western Europe. By far the largest increase in exports (about 25 percent) occurred in the United States. In spite of a poor quality crop, French exports have been well maintained, but those from Italy ceased, and shipments from the U.S.S.R. appear to have declined slightly. Total wheat imports of eastern European countries in 1960 seem to have been no lower than the level reached in the recent past, but a smaller proportion of these requirements was provided by the U.S.S.R.

Wheat *prices* in international trade have shown comparatively little change. Despite the marked increase in world shipments in 1960/61, the end-year *carry-over stocks* of wheat in four major exporting countries will rise still further to about 55.5 million tons, exceeding considerably the volume of annual international trade in wheat.

World production in 1961/62 is likely to be somewhat lower than in 1960/61. There may be some further reduction of output in western Europe, following an exceptionally wet autumn in 1960, and prospects in North Africa are poor. At the same time, in the United States and Canada, production is likely to be smaller than last year, but in the Near East in

[1] Based on information available in late May.

general and in Iraq and Syria in particular the drought of several years' standing has been broken and crop prospects are good. In India, a record crop is being harvested, while an average production is expected for Pakistan and Turkey. It is too early for any confident estimate of the size of the harvest in the Southern Hemisphere, but early prospects are not unfavorable.

The marked expansion of trade in 1960/61 will probably be maintained also next year as a result of the relatively poor crop prospects for western Europe, the ability and willingness of some major exporters to meet the growing demand in the less developed countries with exports on concessional terms, and the recent agreements for wheat sales to Mainland China. However, despite the favorable outlook for international trade, the end-year carry-over stocks in 1962 may well again be higher than in 1961.

Coarse grains

Production of coarse grains (including rye) in 1960/61 reached a new record level. In western Europe and the United States, harvests were, in either case, about 3 million tons higher than in the previous year. In the Southern Hemisphere, Australia and South Africa had excellent crops and the Argentine maize crop is expected to be much better than that of the previous season. Both eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. harvested more than in 1959, but crops in China appear to have been smaller. Maize and grain sorghums again accounted for the major part of the increase, though to a lesser degree than in previous years. The United States maize crop set a new record and the increase of production in France has resulted in substantial exports. A new record crop of maize and sorghums is being harvested in South Africa, where the quantity of maize available for export will increase to 1.3 million tons, compared with actual exports of 866,000 tons in 1960/61. Prospects for maize are very good in Argentina, where quantities available for export in 1961 may be well above the 2.7 million tons shipped in 1960. Barley crops were very good in Australia — almost double the outturn of 1959 — and in western Europe, but poor in the Near East.

International trade in coarse grains has steadily increased during recent years and, in 1959/60, shipments amounted to about 23 million tons. This trend was interrupted in 1960/61 when the world trade was of the order of about 21 million tons, owing to the reduced import requirements in western Europe, which is still by far the largest importing region. Livestock production has been maintained in that region, but import requirements were reduced because of the good domestic harvests of feed grains and other feed crops, supplemented by the poor quality wheat crop of 1960. There has been a continuing sharp rise in world *carry-over stocks* of coarse grains, held mostly in the United States. At the beginning of the 1960/61 year, stocks in five major exporting countries had reached 73 million tons and, with further increases in world production associated with a decline in world exports this season, these stocks will rise to about 82 million tons at the beginning of 1961/62. The pressure of the very ample supplies has shown itself in the steady weakening of *prices* of coarse grains, especially of barley in western Europe, where prices of some varieties declined by about one third during the last year.

As regards the *outlook* for coarse grains, there are a number of factors which may prove to be of great importance in 1961/62. One of them is the new Feed Grain Program in the United States, which aims at bringing supplies and utilization into better balance by removing a large acreage from production and reducing the incentive to increased yields through the restriction of the quantities eligible for the higher support price. According to the current indications, over 20 percent of the acreage may be withdrawn from maize production this year. Because of the exceptionally wet autumn and winter in western Europe, part of the normal area devoted to winter wheat was planted in 1961 with spring-sown grain, particularly barley. Growing conditions in Europe have been good so far and the 1961 crops are not likely to be substantially different from the record levels of 1960. In Canada, production prospects are poor because of unfavorable weather conditions. In South Africa, the upward trend in the production of maize and grain sorghum is likely to continue also this year. Much of northwestern Africa has suffered severely from drought, but barley production in the Near East is expected to recover from the setbacks of recent years. On the demand side, the long-term upward trend in the utilization of grains for animal feed is likely to continue throughout 1961/62, though the proportion of the total requirements to be met by imports will depend on the size of the indigenous production of coarse grains and of other feed crops, as well as on the quality of the 1961 European wheat crop. An important factor in determining total requirements will be the extent of possible further purchases of barley by Mainland China. On present broad indications, world exports of coarse grains in 1961/62 should regain the level of about 23 million tons reached in 1959/60. Such a recovery in trade, together with the possible effects on United States production of the new United States Feed Grain Program, might arrest the accumulation of world carry-over stocks, even though the level of stocks and supplies generally at the end of 1961/62 will probably be high enough to continue to exert some pressure on international market prices.

PEPPER: PRESENT SITUATION

Before the second world war the pepper economy was marked by a regular cyclical movement, the period between successive similar phases lasting about 14 years. Postwar experience seems to indicate that the same behavior continues to be characteristic of pepper. The main difference between the two periods is that while the level of output and consumption in the postwar period has been lower, the price swing has been wider.

Though a minor item in international trade, pepper is of importance to a limited number of countries which produce it in commercial quantities. For these countries, the instability of pepper prices, accentuated at times by speculative operations, is a disturbing factor. They tend to lose more from price falls than they gain from increases. On the other hand, fluctuations are largely absorbed in the marketing process, so that final consumers benefit little from price reduction. This feature of the pepper economy has persisted in the postwar period.

Production

Pepper is largely produced on small farms or in back gardens and production statistics are extremely rough and incomplete. Table 1 shows estimates for the main producing areas. World production fell by more than one half during the war, mainly as a result of destruction of plantations in Indonesia, the main prewar supplier. Since the war India has been the largest producer, with an output substantially larger than that of prewar. Total world output, although it has recovered from the very low level of the early postwar years, has not regained the prewar level, a substantially higher production in India and Sarawak being insufficient to compensate for a heavy fall in Indonesia and Cambodia. Production outside Asia is relatively limited, but there have been notable increases in Brazil and, to a lesser extent, in Madagascar.

The sharp rise in production up to 1956 was largely a result of the stimulus of very high pepper prices in 1950-52. The subsequent fall in prices was reflected in decreased output four or five years later.[1] Some governments are now trying to encourage a further expansion of output: thus the Indian target for 1961 under the current five-year plan is 35,000 to 36,000 tons, which would represent an increase of almost one fourth over 1960. The Sarawak Government is also taking steps to assist production. It is unlikely, however, that total pepper output will differ greatly in the near future from the average of the last three or four years. In the longer term, production should be substantially higher, although much will depend on the size of forthcoming Indonesian crops, which are difficult to predict at present.

Consumption

It is difficult to evaluate pepper consumption in most countries. In producer areas, this is mainly due to the unreliability of output and stock statistics.

[1] A new shrub begins to produce in its second or third year and reaches its maximum yield in its sixth year.

Table 1. – Estimated World Production of Pepper

Country	1935-39 average	1947-49 average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 (prelim.)
	Thousand metric tons												
ASIA													
India	15.01	31.30	30.93	31.07	22.23	22.13	25.40	26.40	27.94	25.00	25.91	26.72	26.62
Indonesia	58.33	2.40	7.89	3.76	6.80	5.74	15.15	17.87	23.50	23.63	17.33	19.10	...
Sarawak	2.40	0.32	0.32	1.18	4.08	9.16	15.69	16.65	20.14	14.20	9.89	8.60	[1]5.59
Ceylon	2.27	2.49	4.31	4.17	4.81	5.52	5.13	5.75	5.22	6.21	[1]5.74	[1]7.84	...
Cambodia	4.99	1.09	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.18	0.82	0.68	1.32	1.45	1.54	1.60	...
Fed. of Malaya	...	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	...
Thailand	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.27	0.32	0.36	0.45	0.45	0.55	0.59	0.50	...
Other Asian countries	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.20	...
AMERICA													
Brazil	...	...	0.23	0.45	0.55	0.68	0.91	1.22	1.36	2.31	2.86	3.37	...
AFRICA													
Madagascar	0.27	0.27	0.36	0.41	0.41	0.36	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.60	...
Nigeria [2]	...	0.68	0.77	0.64	0.18	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.30	...
Congo	0.05	...	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	...
WORLD TOTAL	83.63	38.97	46.62	42.79	40.65	45.73	64.78	70.25	81.07	77.25	66.88	68.00	...

[1] Crop year beginning in year shown. – [2] Including Cameroons under British administration.

In importing countries, available import statistics do not always discriminate between different spices and there are wide changes in stocks from year to year which cannot be accurately assessed. At times, substantial unrecorded exports are a complicating factor. Averaging of the available figures goes some way to removing these difficulties and Table 2 shows the average per caput consumption of pepper in selected countries for three typical periods.

The table indicates that pepper consumption varies widely between countries but is in most cases considerably below prewar. The decrease in important import markets, particularly the United States, which is the main pepper consumer, is worth noting. On the other hand, the increase in Austria and the exceptionally high figure indicated for Tunisia may be due to unrecorded exports to nearby areas.

The sluggishness of the demand for pepper, especially in the import markets of the Western World, seems to be partly explained by the expanding use of food requiring no, or little, additional cooking. A survey organized in 1954 by the American Spice Trade Association showed that *all* families approached consumed pepper. This seems to indicate that the quantity consumed rather than the extent of pepper use is responsible for the lower per caput consumption.

The high prices of pepper in the early fifties may also have had an irreversible effect on pepper consumption, mainly because, except in the United States, little effort has been made to promote pepper sales. On the other hand, it is known that, since pepper is a minor item in the household budget, the product is relatively inelastic as regards price. Consequently, whereas world population and per caput income have increased substantially since prewar, world pepper consumption decreased by some 20 percent. This fact offers no promise of increasing consumption in the future. Thus, the best consumption prospects for pepper might be found in producer countries themselves and in other underdeveloped areas, where the product could help to make relatively monotonous diets more palatable.

Table 2. – Per Caput Consumption of Pepper in Selected Countries

Country	1937-39	1950-53	1954-58	1954-58 as percentage of prewar
	Grams per head per year			*Percent*
Algeria	...	22.68	59.42	...
Argentina	57.45	8.62	37.65	66
Australia	...	37.20	72.57	...
Austria	7.26	22.23	45.34	626
Belgium	42.18	23.13	49.90	118
Brazil	50.35	19.05	24.49	49
Canada	81.65	63.50	81.65	100
China [1]	4.08	...	0.91	...
Denmark	66.68	34.93	67.58	102
Egypt	49.90	28.12	[3]19.50	39
France	60.33	33.57	49.90	83
Germany [2]	79.83	32.66	63.50	80
Greece	49.90	17.69	40.82	82
India [4]	57.15	21.77	34.02	59
Indonesia	70.31	14.06	72.57	103
Iran	20.87	8.17	13.15	63
Italy	41.73	17.69	31.75	76
Japan	...	0.91	3.18	...
Netherlands	63.95	14.97	35.38	55
Peru	...	5.90	27.22	...
Sweden	136.99	44.90	83.46	61
Tunisia	...	...	220.90	...
United Kingdom	58.97	33.11	57.61	98
United States	[5]120.65	78.47	99.79	83
U.S.S.R.	...	...	22.68	...
Yugoslavia	19.96	3.18	10.43	52

[1] Excluding possible minor domestic production. – [2] United Arab Republic. – [3] Postwar figures relate to Western Germany. – [4] Consumption figures include unrecorded stocks held by native growers. – [5] 1935-39.

Trade

Exports and imports of pepper are shown in Table 3. The more prominent role played by India since the war is even more striking in exports than in production. India was always a large producer of pepper, but before the war it consumed most of its production at home. The entrepôt trade of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore largely reflects the exports of Sarawak and Indonesia. But while Sarawak succeeded in reducing the proportion of its exports handled through Singapore from 85 to 70 percent, the disappearance of Dutch traders from Indonesia enabled Singapore merchants to increase their share of Indonesia's exports from 16 percent in 1938 to 80 percent in 1958. Apart from Singapore, trade in the traditional re-exporting centers has declined heavily. The role of Hong Kong, which used to act as middleman for Chinese exports, has dwindled almost to nothing. The same is true of United States re-exports. The London market regained its importance after the war but has lost some of it since 1954.

The main importer of pepper is the United States. Before the war it took up some 35 to 40 percent of total exports. After the war, mainly owing to the pepper shortage but partly also to other factors, arrivals in the United States fell substantially and did not rise significantly again until 1954; they remain below the prewar level both in quantity and as a proportion of world pepper exports. The U.S.S.R. has become the second largest importer in recent years. The United Kingdom is the next largest importer, its imports now being at or above their prewar level (excluding re-exports). Germany was a large buyer of pepper before the war and its imports, like those of other European countries (France, Italy, Sweden, Netherlands, Greece), have been picking up recently, though they are still lower than before the war. Among the industrial countries, only Canada, Austria, Denmark and Belgium now import more than before the war.

Pepper trade displays a well-established pattern. France takes all the pepper of Cambodia and other former French territories including Madagascar.

Table 3. – Trade in Pepper

Country	1937-39 average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Thousand metric tons											
EXPORTS												
Main producers												
Indonesia	51.70	7.11	3.40	7.11	7.53	12.65	13.48	18.90	17.43	12.45	28.78	8.18
India	1.17	13.72	16.91	13.42	11.79	15.65	12.55	12.40	15.50	19.61	15.47	18.74
Sarawak	2.74	0.31	1.22	4.07	9.15	15.70	16.56	20.12	13.97	9.91	8.48	4.17
Cambodia	4.68	1.02	0.66	0.56	0.51	1.42	0.71	0.81	1.02	0.61	1.41	1.22
Ceylon	—	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.71	0.12	0.68
Madagascar	0.15	0.25	0.36	0.41	0.30	0.51	0.76	0.56	0.51	0.71	*0.90	*1.00
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.56	0.61	*1.02	*1.53
Total	60.44	22.61	22 80	25.87	29.48	46.18	44.31	53.19	49.24	44.61	56.18	35.52
RE-EXPORTS												
Main pepper markets												
United Kingdom	1.58	0.86	0.51	1.37	1.27	1.68	0.71	0.41	0.46	0.15	0.13	*0.23
United States	1.78	0.30	—	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	0.14	0.10
Fed. of Malaya	11.33	3.92	3.51	4.73	8.74	17.88	22.25	32.00	31.03	30.38	32.98	24.40
Hong Kong	2.54	...	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.13	*0.40
Total	17.23	5.20	4.22	6.25	10.21	19.76	23.31	32.71	31.74	30.68	33.38	25.13
MAIN IMPORTERS												
Algeria	...	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.46	0.41	0.97	0.86	*0.95	*1.13
Argentina	0.81	...	0.25	0.10	0.20	0.66	0.76	0.91	0.61	0.71	0.68	0.30
Australia	...	...	0.46	0.05	0.41	0.61	0.61	0.91	0.76	0.61	*0.83	0.62
Belgium	0.36	...	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.36	0.36	0.76	0.46	0.36	0.33	0.28
Canada	0.91	0.97	0.81	0.76	1.07	1.22	1.22	1.37	1.42	1.42	1.33	1.46
Fed. of Malaya	10.57	3.61	3.36	4.58	8.59	18.34	25.45	33.88	33.23	32.21	46.98	23.80
France	2.54	1.32	1.37	1.42	1.58	1.98	1.88	2.04	3.05	1.78	1.97	2.14
Germany, Western	5.50	1.41	1.33	1.60	2.23	2.55	3.12	4.06	3.71	3.58	3.82	2.96
Italy	1.83	0.91	0.56	0.86	0.97	1.02	1.27	1.73	1.32	1.73	1.84	1.74
Japan	...	...	...	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.36	0.36	0.51	...	...
Netherlands	0.56	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.36	0.51	0.41	0.36	0.51	0.29
Sweden	0 86	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.51	0.56	0.61	0.76	0.61	0.51	...	...
United Kingdom	4.37	1.98	2.39	2.90	3.46	5.04	2.80	3.76	3.26	3.36	3.40	3.81
United States	25.35	15.04	10.97	13.00	13.82	17.22	16.01	17.99	15.85	17.28	17.04	18.20
Total	*60.93	*24.00	*22.20	26.17	33.59	50.21	55.11	69.45	66.02	65.28	80.70	57.75
U.S.S.R., Mainland China, Eastern Europe	[1]1.98	...	...	...	[1]0.51	0.51	[2]4.99	[2]5.99	[2]5.28	6.00	6.40	6.52
TOTAL	62.91	*24.45	*22.63	*26.50	34.10	50.72	60.10	75.44	71.20	71.28	87.10	64.27

* Estimate.
[1] China only. – [2] Mainland China and U.S.S.R.

Brazil supplies the American continent, Argentina being the principal market in recent years. The main source of United States supplies before the war was Indonesia; later the United States took the bulk of its needs from India, but since 1956 imports of Indonesian pepper were resumed — partly directly, partly via Singapore. A major part of the Sarawak crop goes to the London market. The United Kingdom imports mainly from Commonwealth sources. A high proportion of Ceylonese pepper is resold to the United States. The Soviet bloc countries have hitherto bought only from India. But Singapore is the most important buyer of both Indonesian and Sarawak pepper, and from there the products of these two major sources reach practically all importers of pepper.

In view of the relatively modest prospects for pepper consumption in the traditional markets of Europe and North America, it is unlikely that the trade will increase much in volume in the future. However, some shifts in the direction of the trade, namely away from the high-income countries of the West to underdeveloped areas of the East seems possible, especially in the event that income levels in these areas continue to increase.

Stocks

Pepper can be stored almost indefinitely without loss of quality. Changes in stocks play a major part in the marketing of pepper but very little is known about them. Stocks are either not recorded centrally and not known (United States and European countries) or information on them is not disclosed, as is the case in Singapore. The only exception among consumer countries is the United Kingdom, where stocks held by London brokers and importers (estimated to be about 80 percent of total

stocks in the United Kingdom) are recorded by their association. The record shows that these stocks are subject to very large fluctuations.

No statistics are available for stocks in producer countries but it is known that they are considerable. All over the East, pepper is regarded by both native producers and dealers as a convenient investment. Poor families frequently bury a small parcel of pepper in their back garden and sell it if there is a sharp rise in price. The existence of such stocks has helped to defect attempts by organized dealers, such as the London pepper pool in 1934, to corner the world pepper market. The most recent attempt to corner the world pepper market occurred in 1959, when a syndicate of Singapore dealers accumulated very large stocks. Reinforced by the effects of heavy U.S.S.R. buying in 1959 and of a poor, and in some cases late crop, the price of pepper trebled between January and December 1959.

Prices

Table 4 shows annual average prices for representative grades of pepper in the periods 1919-38 and 1946-61.

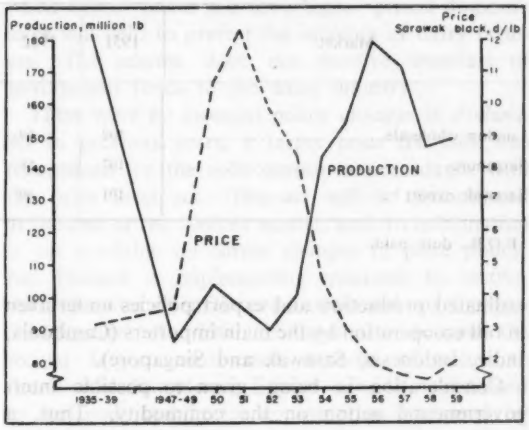
Before the war a fairly regular cycle in pepper prices was observed with an average interval of about 14 years between successive peaks. This pattern was interrupted by the second world war but has to a considerable degree been resumed since the war, although the extent of the postwar price rise was much greater than in any prewar cycle. This price pattern is closely connected with the production cycle. High prices stimulate new plantings, which

Table 4. – Pepper : Annual Average Prices, 1919-38, 1946-61 [1]

Prewar years	Sarawak		Postwar years	Sarawak		Malabar black
	Black	White		Black	White	
	Sh. and d. per lb.			*Sh. and d. per lb.*		*Sh. and d. per cwt*
1919.....	10¼	1/5	1946.....	1/11	2/2½	—
1920.....	7½	1/2¼	1947.....	1/10¾	2/5	183/6
1921.....	4 3/4	8½	1948.....	2/9	3/4¾	275/5½
1922.....	4½	7	1949.....	6/4½	8/3	746/8
1923.....	4¼	6¼	1950.....	10/7½	17/1¼	1277/3
1924.....	5	8½	1951 [2].....	12/3¾	18/5½	1366/8
1925.....	8	1/0½	1952.....	9/10	11/10½	1220/10
1926.....	11½	1/5	1953.....	8/4¾	9/3	1038/1½
1927.....	1/2	1/10¼	1954.....	4/7	5/5	596/8
1928.....	1/4–3/4	2/1½	1955.....	2/8½	3/6¾	367/1
1929.....	1/3	2/1	1956.....	1/11	2/6¼	287/1
1930.....	8	1/–	1957.....	1/7¾	2/3	208/6½
1931.....	6¼	8½	1958 [3].....	1/6¼	2/5¼	207/0¼
1932.....	5¾	—	1959.....	2/0½	3/2½	247/11½
1933.....	4	4¾	1960.....	4/3	5/3¾	433/4
1934.....	5	5	1961 [4].....	3/1½	4/–	400/–
1935.....	3½	—				
1936.....	2½	5				
1937.....	3	5¾				
1938.....	3½	4½				

[1] Spot prices, month-end quotation at London market. – [2] Monthly statistics not available. But on American Pepper Exchange maximum quotations were recorded in January and February and again in August and September. – [3] Minimum quotations were recorded in February and March, except in the case of Sarawak white, which was lowest at the beginning of the year and the end of the previous year. – [4] January-June.

Figure 1. — Pepper : Production and Prices



give a maximum yield only five to six years later. The subsequent fall in prices may continue for some years as a result of liquidation of stocks. The discouragement to planting, plus shortage of stocks, produces a renewed upturn of prices only after a further six to seven years. Figure 1 shows the relation of production to prices in the fifties, output following price movements with a lag of about five years.

The response of production to increases in wholesale prices is limited by the fact that by no means all of the price increase is passed on to producers. Table 5 compares the movement of the London wholesale price of Sarawak white pepper with the Singapore price and the Sarawak export price. Taking 1950 as base, the London dealer received 8 percent more for this pepper in 1951 and paid 7 percent more to Singapore, but the Sarawak exporters appear to have received only 1 percent more. On the other hand, the subsequent fall in price seems to have been fully, or more than fully, felt by the exporters.

The range between the highest and the lowest price of pepper in the postwar period was only matched or exceeded by other spices. Among other commodities, only natural rubber prices suffered fluctuations of the order of those for pepper and, in this instance, contrary to the case of spices, fluctuations are largely the result of drastic changes in demand. For pepper, as for other spices, demand has not in general been subject to large-scale variations in the short term and the cause of major price fluctuations has in most cases been due to unforeseeable developments affecting supply, such as weather, pests, etc.

An attempt to mitigate the effects of price fluctuations on producers has been made only in Ceylon, where pepper is purchased by co-operatives at a price fixed by the government. It would appear, however, that fluctuations in production and prices of pepper could only be mitigated by means of co-

Table 5. – Prices of Sarawak White Pepper (index numbers)

Market	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1950 = 100								
London wholesale	108	69	54	32	24	15	13	14	19
Singapore	107	68	51	28	19	13	12	14	17
Sarawak export [1]	101	60	45	24	17	11	11	13	15

[1] F.O.B., duty paid.

ordinated production and export policies undertaken in full co-operation by the main importers (Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Sarawak and Singapore).

Consideration is being given to possible intergovernmental action on the commodity. Thus, a meeting of five Far Eastern countries was held at Bangkok in May 1961, for a preliminary discussion of the problem of stabilizing pepper prices and, in June, the Committee on Commodity Problems of FAO expressed the opinion that problems of pepper might be made the subject of discussion by it at a later date.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL DAIRY POLICIES, 1960/61

At the request of its Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), FAO has prepared in each of the last two years a review of national dairy policies.[2] The present is a summary note of the review prepared this year. It is based mainly on information available to FAO up to the end of March 1961, but in a few cases it has been possible to add later information.

General changes in national dairy policies

During the period under review, the basic purposes and characteristics of national dairy policies did not change. However, leading butter exporters are being forced to adapt their policies to the continuing increase in the output of dairy products in other countries.

Among the changes to be noted, perhaps the most significant occurred in Denmark, where domestic prices of butter and other dairy products are now to be sheltered to some extent from fluctuations on the international market and held constant for lengthy periods. In Australia, another important butter exporter, the economic situation of the dairy industry has caused serious concern for some time and an official committee of enquiry recently proposed a number of modifications in dairy policy. New Zealand is intensifying its efforts to find markets outside the United Kingdom, western Europe and North America.

In several countries, measures were introduced to increase butterfat consumption in forms other than butter or to slow down the expansion in milk production. The Netherlands and Austria increased the fat content of milk for liquid consumption. Sweden, Norway and Austria introduced measures for the compulsory return to farmers for their own use of certain quantities of dairy products. In Switzerland, a type of monetary penalty for excessive production of milk was introduced, and in France plans were made (but later suspended) for a reduction in the effective producer price in 1961 through the introduction of a special *taxe de résorption.*

Excessive butter stocks led to high export subsidies in several countries, e.g., Belgium, France and Finland. The diversion of milk from butter to whole milk powder in some countries — Canada, France and Belgium, for example — resulted in increased stocks of milk powder and, in some cases, to export offerings at prices well below those previously ruling on world markets.

Milk consumption is promoted in practically all countries by means of advertising subsidies, milk vending machines, and other measures besides those of direct control or subsidies. Although the extent of these efforts cannot easily be measured, it is believed that it has been appreciable in some cases.

Changes in individual countries

While there were no basic changes in *Austria's* dairy policy, there were some modifications in measures affecting production and consumption of specific dairy products. Because of increasing milk production, various measures were undertaken to relieve the pressure on markets. These were mainly devices for increasing the consumption of butterfat.

[2] The annual reviews form a continuing history of postwar dairy policies which were initially surveyed in the FAO Commodity Policy Study No. 12, *National dairy policies in advanced countries*, issued in 1960.

From the beginning of 1961, the water content of butter was reduced from 18 to 16 percent and the fat content of bottled milk was raised from 3.2 to 3.6 percent, while that of cream and yoghurt was also raised considerably. These measures will reduce butter production by about 2,300 tons a year. As from April 1961, all milk producers have to take back for their own use 250 grams of butter and the same quantity of cheese for each 100 liters of milk delivered to dairies.

In *Belgium*, " reference " or target prices continue to be set for milk, skim milk and butter. The reference prices remained the same in 1960 and 1961 and fluctuated around 330 Belgian francs (US$6.60) per 100 kg. of milk (with 3.3 percent fat content) from May to August and around 350 francs ($ 7.00) per 100 kg. from October to February.

In 1960, with the increased milk production, Belgium was a butter exporter and heavy subsidies were needed. Export subsidies for 6,400 tons of butter amounted to 31 million Belgian francs (US$ 620,000) or 45 to 51.5 Belgian francs (about $1) per kg. However, in recent months, Belgium has limited its butter exports to the London market and a new stockpiling arrangement for butter has been in force since March 1961, limiting the quantities to be stored to 5,000 tons. Efforts are being made to increase production of full milk powder, but the market for this product is going through a critical period as a result of import restrictions and export subsidies in other countries. Losses on exports of butter, milk powder and other milk products are being financed increasingly from the agricultural fund.

Domestic consumption of milk products has been actively promoted since November 1959. In the *Campagne M*, funds available for advertising amounted to 13 million Belgian francs ($260,000) from 1 November 1959 to June 1960, and in July additional funds of 11.5 million francs were provided.

In *Denmark*, there was a significant change in the policy of the dairy industry in January 1961. The Minister of Agriculture no longer intervenes in the determination of the price structure of dairy products. Under the new system, dairy factories, through the butter export board, agree to maintain a stable price on the home market for butterfat in all dairy products, as long as it is in their interests to do so, regardless of changes on the international market. The prices are at present subject to the approval of the monopoly council; this council approved minimum prices for butter on the domestic market of 7 D.Kr. ($1.01) per kg., while under the previous government-sponsored price scheme, 6 D.Kr. ($0.87) was set as the minimum. The ex quay export price of Danish butter for the London market was 306 sh/cwt (US$0.84) per kg. in June 1961. The domestic prices of milk, cream, cheese and other dairy products have also been increased. In effect, when export prices are low, higher priced domestic sales will help to protect the incomes of dairy farmers. The scheme does not involve transfers of government funds to the dairy industry.

There were no essential policy changes in *Finland*. As in previous years, a target price for milk was determined for the milk season in accordance with the price level act. This act will be discontinued at the end of the 1960/61 season, and no information is yet available on future changes in price policy, but Finland is implementing measures to restrict the expansion of milk production and to increase consumption. In 1960, Finland also became the second largest continental exporter of butter to the United Kingdom. Export subsidies continued to be used, but butter consumption increased by 15 to 20 percent during the first five months of 1961 as compared to the corresponding period of 1960.

In *France*, there was no change in the system of target or reference producer prices. These are not guaranteed prices and the actual producer prices are sometimes a little less than the target prices. For the April 1960/March 1961 season, the producer reference price per liter of milk was set at NF 0.335 ($0.068), compared with NF 0.32 ($0.065) for the previous season. The reference price is to remain at NF 0.335 in 1961/62.

An increase of 10 percent in milk production in 1960 raised a butter marketing problem. Actual butter prices in Paris were a little lower than the minimum target prices. To reduce the heavy stocks, butter was exported and heavy subsidies, at times approaching the receipts from exports, were required. France is considering limiting its exports to the United Kingdom and strengthening control on sales in order to avoid underbidding of traditional exporters.

For the 1961 summer period (April-September), it was intended that producers should pay a *taxe de résorption* of NF 0.015 per liter of milk to the agricultural stabilization fund. It was expected that this tax would amount to some NF 60 million (US $12.2 million) and that producers would themselves provide about 35 percent of total dairy price supports. However, because of strong opposition from farmers, this tax was suspended and the Government also undertook to purchase additional butter so as to protect prices.

In *Western Germany*, dairy farmers obtained in 1960 a quality premium on milk (complying with hygienic standards) delivered to dairies of 3 pfennigs per kg. The quality premiums are not regarded as price guarantees to milk producers, as the price paid to producers depends on the utilization of milk and the prices of manufactured milk products. Nevertheless, about 90 percent of the output of milk qualifies for the premium. Owing to the decline of butter prices in 1960, the average milk price paid

to producers was about 1.5 pfennigs per kg. below the level of the previous year. Milk production increased by 4.1 percent in 1960 and deliveries to dairies rose by 5.8 percent. These increased supplies did not find an outlet in liquid milk consumption, which remained on the same level, but butter consumption increased from 7.8 kg. per caput in 1959 to 8.3 kg. in 1960, owing mainly to a decline in retail prices. The average price for standard butter was DM 6.52 per kg. ($1.55) in 1960 as compared with DM 7.07 ($1.68) in the previous year.

Consumption of milk and milk products is promoted by advertising. Under the milk and fat marketing act, DM 6.5 to 7 million ($1.55 to 1.67 million) were granted yearly from 1958 to 1960. In addition, the dairy industry itself provided funds for sales promotion and for the introduction of over 4,000 vending machines. Funds provided for the school milk program have increased.

In June 1960 the cheese agreement between Western Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark, providing for minimum export prices, was extended. With the permission of the European Economic Community, a compensatory tax was placed in March 1961 on imported whole milk powder, the low prices of which were threatening to upset the German market.

There were several developments during 1960 in *Ireland*, where the production of milk rose by 4 percent and that of butter by 10 percent. The Government decided that steps were necessary to improve farm income (which had fallen by 10 percent in 1958 and had recovered only slightly in 1959) in view of rises in costs and increases in nonfarm incomes. The support price at which the Butter Marketing Committee purchases butter from creameries was raised so as to increase by 1.3 pence a gallon of milk the price paid to farmers. Milk and butter production increased substantially in 1961.

Legislation was enacted to establish an Irish Dairy Produce Board to commence operations in May 1961. It will, in principle, be the sole exporter of all dairy products and will have the general aim of improving export marketing. Another function will be the attainment of the most rational production pattern by diverting milk to the most profitable uses. This is thought likely to require the diversion of milk from butter to other products. The previous policy of limiting government assistance to exports to two thirds of losses incurred continues.

Italy maintained its policy of suspending imports of butter when the Milan price of churned butter (*burro di affioramento*) falls below 750 lire ($1.21) per kg. In 1960, imports of butter were allowed only for two very short periods. However, imports were substantial in these periods, amounting altogether to about 27,000 tons in 1960, compared with 10,000 tons in 1959.

The *Netherlands* continued its previous policy of guaranteeing the producer price of milk for a limited quantity. The guaranteed price was reduced from D.fl. 28.9 ($7.61) to D.fl. 28.5 per 100 kg. of milk (3.7 percent fat content) for November 1960 to November 1961. The guaranteed quantity was limited to 5,100 million kg. Actual prices to milk producers are lower than the guaranteed price, since total production is about 20 percent above the guaranteed quantity. The butterfat content of milk for liquid consumption was increased from 2.5 to 3 percent in November 1960, equivalent to an annual reduction of about 9,000 tons (about 10 percent) in butter production. Butter production in the first months of 1961 was below the level of the corresponding period in 1960. Consumer milk prices were raised by only 1 percent, which was less than the value of the additional fat content.

The minimum delivery price for cheese was increased by D.fl 0.10 per kg. and that for butter was reduced by D.fl. 0.08 per kg. as a result of the abolition of the purchase tax on butter. Retail prices of butter were reduced, as the dairy stabilization fund financed by the industry subsidized butter for domestic use from June 1960. A shift from margarine to butter increased butter consumption, which amounted to 54,000 tons in 1960 as compared with 47,000 tons in 1959. Subsidies on butter and whole milk powder were increased for a time in order to match the low prices at which these products were being offered by other countries on world markets.

In *Norway*, efforts to dispose on the domestic market supplies which would otherwise be exported were intensified. These include advertising, the compulsory purchase at reduced prices of certain quantities of butter by farmers (1,200 tons in 1959 and about 3,000 tons in 1960), and the supply of butter at reduced prices to social institutions. The production of milk rose by about 3 percent and that of butter by about 10 percent in 1960. The increase of sales of liquid milk resulted in a considerable reduction of cheese production at the beginning of 1961.

In *Sweden*, the dairy association, with the approval of the board of agriculture, continued the system based on monthly equalization subsidies provided from levies on various dairy products. In 1960, milk prices were higher than in 1959, owing to levies on fluid milk and cheese in the equalization fund. In April 1960, butter prices were reduced from Kr. 6.05 to Kr. 5.05 ($1.17 to $0.98) per kg., but the board of agriculture increased subsidies on factory butter to Kr. 1.75 ($0.34) per kg. Cow numbers and milk and butter production have tended to decline in Sweden in recent years and the small rise in production in 1960 is not expected to occur again. No export of butter took place during the first

half of 1961, while there are forecasts for small quantities to be exported in the second half of the year.

In June 1960, measures approved in *Switzerland* represented an intensification of the established policy of retarding the rate of expansion of dairy production. Output of butter rose by 6 percent in 1960. Farmers who do not adjust their livestock numbers to the feed production of their farms will have their returns significantly reduced, first by the forfeiting of certain withholdings (*retenue*) from the basic production price and, second, by the compulsory payment of a supplementary tax at the maximum rate of 3 centimes per kg./liter of delivered milk. The supplementary tax is otherwise at the rate of 1 centime per kg./liter.

In effect, producers whose milk deliveries per hectare are more than 30 percent above the average for their regional milk society will be penalized by a 10 percent reduction in prices. For other producers, prices are 6 percent below the basic price level. These measures were to operate from November 1960 to October 1962 and may be made more severe if the market situation requires it.

Advertising of dairy products by the industry was intensified and in 1960 the consumption of liquid milk rose by 2.7 percent, cheese by 2.1 percent and butter by 4.4 percent. Melted butter was sold at reduced prices in November and December 1960. Butter imports increased significantly (4,000 tons) in the first half of 1961.

On 1 May 1961, the Federal Government raised the additional levy charge on imports of edible fats and oils and on their raw materials from 10 to 30 Sw.fr. per 100 kg. The Government permitted an increase of 20 to 40 centimes per kg. in retail prices of butter and of 20 to 30 centimes per kg. of cheese, according to types and varieties. As the domestic market situation became easier, the Government reduced withholdings (*retenue*) from 3 to 1 centime per kg. of milk deliveries, but the special tax of 1 centime per kg. on excessive quantities of milk deliveries continued.

In the *United Kingdom*, sales of milk off farms in 1960 were 10 percent higher than in 1959 and 3 to 4 percent above the previous record in 1957. The numbers of cows and heifers in milk rose by 5 percent between December 1959 and December 1960. These developments were reflected in the annual review of United Kingdom farm prices, which took place in March 1961. Concerned by the high rate of expansion in milk production, the Government requested the industry to work out by the end of July a scheme whereby each farmer would receive the guaranteed price only for a basic quota of milk. For milk in excess of this quota, farmers would receive the much lower price realized on milk for manufacturing purposes.

On the assumption that an acceptable scheme would be devised, the Government agreed to raise the guaranteed price of milk for 1961/62 from 37.45 pence ($0.437) per gallon to 38.25 pence, a rise of just over 2 percent. In addition, following the rise in sales of milk for liquid consumption, the Government increased the standard quantity to which the guarantee should apply by 21.6 million gallons (approximately 1 percent). These two changes will raise the guaranteed price about 2.5 percent. Following these increases in the guaranteed price to producers, it was decided that the maximum retail price of milk would not be reduced in the three summer months of 1961.

There were no basic changes in the *United States* dairy policy in 1960/61. On 17 September 1960, by immediately effective legislation, support prices were increased from $3.06 per 100 lb. of manufacturing milk to $3.22 and from 56.6 cents per lb. of butterfat to 59.6 cents. The increased prices were effective until the end of March 1961, and represented a rise from about 77 percent to 80 percent of parity. The actual buying prices of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) were raised by 2½ cents per lb. for butter, 1½ cents per lb. for cheese and ½ cent per lb. for spray skimmed milk powder. Although the number of milk cows on farms declined 2 percent in 1960, milk production was 1 percent higher. Output of creamery butter was up 4 percent and cheese and nonfat dry milk 7 percent.

Butter stocks rose and CCC butter purchases in 1960/61, totaling 70,000 metric tons, were 14 percent higher than in 1959/60. Butter was disposed of at home through special donation programs. For the year ended March 1961, CCC purchases of skim milk powder, totaling 490,000 metric tons, were 55 percent more than a year earlier and accounted for 60 percent of the total skim milk production in the United States. Foreign donations rose to 290,000 metric tons compared with only 83,000 tons a year earlier. Support purchases of cheese were very small.

For the season ending March 1962, further increases have been announced which give farmers approximately 83 percent of parity for manufacturing milk and 81 percent for butterfat. In order to support manufacturing milk at $3.40 per 100 lb. and butterfat at 60.4 cents per lb., the buying prices for cheese and skimmed milk powder were raised by approximately 2 cents per lb.

The only change in policy in *Canada* was the authorization given by the Government to the Stabilization Board to permit it to support the price of whole milk powder by purchases at a price not to exceed 33½ cents per lb., during the period May-December 1960.

No changes in policy are expected in 1961 but it is understood that the authorities may cease to purchase full cream milk powder.

The year 1960/61 was the fourth of the current *Australian* five-year stabilization plans for the industry. Farm and factory production costs were found to have risen by 1.564 pence ($0.0146) per lb., commercial butter basis, in 1959/60 and, accordingly, the ex factory prices of butter and cheese for domestic consumption were raised as from July 1960 by this amount for butter and by 0.5 pence for cheese. Retail prices generally rose by 2 pence per lb. for butter and 1 penny per lb. for cheese, but it is not thought that consumption will be affected significantly, since wages rose considerably in the preceding 12 months. For the fifth successive year, the Australian Government made available £A 13.5 million ($30.2 million) to meet its commitment under the plan for the implementation of the guaranteed price which is limited to quantities of butter and cheese equal to 120 percent of domestic consumption.

The report of the Dairy Industry Committee of Enquiry, released in November 1960, is now being considered by the Commonwealth and State Governments and the industry. The committee recommended a ten-year rehabilitation program and a gradual reduction in the government subsidy in favor of other forms of aid. Long-terms loans at low interest rates should be made available to help rehabilitate potentially efficient farms. The committee envisaged that about 3,000 marginal farms would be withdrawn from milk production. It is unlikely that there will be any changes in Australian dairy policy or in measures affecting trade in dairy products until decisions have been made on the committee's recommendations.

In *New Zealand*, the industry and the Government agreed that legislation relating to certain institutional and operational aspects of dairy marketing and stabilization should be amended in 1961 to provide for:

(*a*) The amalgamation of the New Zealand Dairy Board and the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission, the new body to be responsible for all matters relating to production and marketing.

(*b*) A price-fixing authority, with functions similar to those of the present authority.

(*c*) The criteria to be taken into account in fixing the price of butter and cheese, the most important of which will be market realizations and prospects and the state of the Dairy Industry Account. There will be a provision that the change in the basic price (which is the basis for the price received by producers) in any one year from that of the previous year shall not exceed 5 percent.

(*d*) The payment to dairy companies of up to 50 percent of any annual trading surplus, the balance to be placed in reserve. With government consent, a payout in excess of 50 percent may be made. However, when the deficit in the Dairy Industry Account is greater than the amount of the trading surplus, the payout may not exceed 25 percent of the trading surplus.

These changes will not, however, affect the nature of the dairy price stabilization scheme, which retains the characteristic of equalization over time of fluctuating market prices and receipts, with deficits being made up from industry-accumulated reserves or from repayable loans advanced by the Government.

The prices fixed for butter and cheese for the 1960/61 season were the same as for the previous season; this should enable dairy companies to pay producers 32 pence (US cents 37.3) per lb. of butterfat for butter and 38 pence (US cents 44.3) per lb. of butterfat for cheese manufacture.

SPECIAL FEATURE - INFORMATION SPÉCIALE - INFORMACION ESPECIAL

Table 1. - FAO Index numbers of agricultural production, by region

Tableau 1. - Nombres-indices FAO de la production agricole, par région

Region	Prewar — Avant-guerre	1949/49-1952/53	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61[1]
						1952/53-1956/57 = 100					
A. FOOD PRODUCTION											
Western Europe	82	86	93	101	101	102	103	107	110	113	116
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	83	86	90	95	96	104	116	118	130	133	132
North America	66	92	99	98	97	101	104	101	110	111	113
Latin America	70	88	94	96	101	101	108	111	116	115	114
Oceania	81	93	99	99	98	103	100	99	117	113	119
Far East (excl. Mainland China)	84	86	91	99	100	103	107	105	111	116	119
Near East	72	83	93	101	97	101	109	112	115	116	117
Africa	72	89	95	99	102	100	105	102	106	107	108
All above regions	*76*	*88*	*94*	*98*	*99*	*102*	*107*	*108*	*114*	*117*	*118*
B. TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION											
Western Europe	82	86	93	101	101	103	103	107	109	113	116
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	82	86	89	94	96	105	116	119	129	132	130
North America	68	93	99	99	97	101	103	98	106	109	111
Latin America	73	89	95	96	100	102	107	112	117	120	117
Oceania	78	90	97	97	98	103	105	102	117	118	120
Far East (excl. Mainland China)	86	86	92	98	100	103	107	106	111	114	118
Near East	72	84	94	100	97	101	108	112	116	117	118
Africa	70	88	94	98	101	101	105	104	109	110	111
All above regions	*77*	*88*	*94*	*98*	*98*	*103*	*107*	*107*	*113*	*116*	*117*

NOTE : See below.

[1] Preliminary.

NOTE : Voir au bas de la page.

[1] Chiffres préliminaires.

Table 2. - FAO Index numbers of per caput agricultural production, by region

Tableau 2. - Nombres-indices FAO de la production agricole par habitant, par région

Region	Prewar — Avant-guerre	1948/49-1952/53	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61[1]
						1952/53-1956/57 = 100					
A. PER CAPUT FOOD PRODUCTION											
Western Europe	93	89	95	102	101	102	101	105	106	109	110
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	85	92	92	96	96	103	112	113	123	124	121
North America	85	99	103	100	97	99	101	96	102	102	101
Latin America	104	97	99	98	101	99	103	104	105	102	99
Oceania	108	102	104	102	98	101	96	92	106	101	105
Far East (excl. Mainland China)	108	92	94	100	100	102	104	101	105	107	109
Near East	94	91	97	103	97	99	104	106	105	104	103
Africa	95	96	99	101	101	98	101	96	97	95	94
All above regions	*94*	*94*	*97*	*100*	*99*	*101*	*104*	*103*	*107*	*108*	*107*
B. PER CAPUT TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION											
Western Europe	93	89	95	102	101	102	101	105	106	109	110
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	84	92	92	96	96	103	113	114	122	123	120
North America	88	100	103	101	97	99	100	93	99	100	99
Latin America	109	98	100	98	100	100	102	104	106	106	102
Oceania	103	99	102	99	97	101	100	95	107	105	106
Far East (excl. Mainland China)	110	92	95	99	100	102	104	101	104	106	108
Near East	94	91	98	102	97	99	104	105	106	105	104
Africa	92	95	98	100	101	99	101	98	100	98	97
All above regions	*95*	*94*	*97*	*99*	*99*	*101*	*104*	*102*	*107*	*107*	*107*

NOTE : These index series are constructed by applying regional weights based on 1952-56 price relationships to the regional production figures. Agricultural production is defined to include the following commodity groups: grains, starchy roots, sugar, pulses, oil crops, nuts, fruit, vegetables, wine, livestock and livestock products, fibers, rubber, beverage crops, and tobacco. Except for Africa, allowances are made for feed and seed.

[1] Preliminary.

NOTE : Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été établies en pondérant les chiffres de la production régionale par des coefficients régionaux basés sur les rapports des prix pour la période 1952-56. La production agricole comprend: céréales, racines féculentes, plantes sucrières, légumineuses, oléagineux, noix, fruits, légumes, vin, animaux et produits de l'élevage, fibres, caoutchouc, plantes pour boissons, et tabac. Sauf dans le cas de l'Afrique, on a déduit les quantités utilisées comme semences et aliments du bétail.

[1] Chiffres préliminaires.

Table 3. - Area and production : New and revised data received during June 1961

Tableau 3. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles et revisées reçues en juin 1961

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
WHEAT		*1 000 ha.*	*1 000 m.t.*
Spain	1960	4 140	3 520
	1961	[1]3 800	[1]3 275
Mexico	1960	840	1 100
RYE			
Germany, Western	1960	1 316	3 795
Spain	1960	509	385
	1961	[1]485	[1]392
BARLEY			
Spain	1960	1 428	1 562
	1961	[1] 380	[1] 410
Mexico	1960	245	184
OATS			
Finland	1960	490	1 109
Germany, Western	1960	748	2 178
Spain	1960	556	431
	1961	[1]550	[1]399
MAIZE			
Spain	1960	428	1 012
South Africa	1960	—	[2]4 200
RICE			
Italy	1960	129	619
Mexico	1960	122	251
SUGAR BEETS			
Germany, Western	1960	—	12 827
United Kingdom	1960	—	7 331
SWEET POTATOES			
Argentina	1960	42	367
DRY BEANS			
Mexico	1960	1 400	580
CHERRIES			
Germany, Western			
Cherries	1960	—	169
	1961	—	155
Sour cherries	1960	—	84
	1961	—	73

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
CITRUS FRUIT		*1 000 ha.*	*1 000 m.t.*
Mexico			
Oranges	1960	—	662
Lemons	1960	—	88
Argentina			
Oranges and tangerines	1960	—	715
Grapefruit	1960	—	39
Lemons	1960	—	98
PINEAPPLES			
China, Taiwan	1960	—	179
	1961	—	164
SUNFLOWER SEED			
Argentina	1960	[1] 122	660
COTTONSEED			
Argentina [4]	1959	—	166
Turkey	1960	621	306
COTTON (lint)			
Turkey	1960	621	175
MESTA			
India [4]	1960	[2]281	[2]208
MILK (cow)			
Denmark	1960	—	5 396
Netherlands	1960	—	6 848
United States	1948/52	—	52 311
	1953	—	54 531
	1954	—	55 381
	1955	—	55 767
	1956	—	56 635
	1957	—	56 530
	1958	—	55 891
	1959	—	55 333
	1960	—	55 755
Australia [5]	1960	—	6 604
	1961	—	6 327
New Zealand [5]	1957	—	5 143
	1958	—	5 435
	1959	—	5 403
	1960	—	5 357

NOTE : Some 1960 and all 1961 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1] First estimate. – [2] Final. – [3] Sown area. – [4] Crop year beginning in year stated. – [5] Final estimate; corresponding estimates for 1959 were 286,000 hectares and 199,200 metric tons. – [6] Year ending 30 June of year stated.

NOTE : Certaines des données relatives à 1960 et toutes les données relatives à 1961 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1] Première estimation. – [2] Chiffre définitif. – [3] Superficie ensemencée. – [4] Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. – [5] Estimation définitive ; les estimations correspondantes pour 1959 étaient de 286 000 hectares et 199 200 tonnes métriques. – [6] Année finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

Table 5 - Sugar (concluded from p. 32)

NOTE: All the figures originally quoted in terms of refined sugar have been converted at 92 parts refined to 100 parts raw, except for the United States, where the official rate is at present 93.46 to 100.

[1] 1960, preliminary. – [2] Calendar year. – [3] Year beginning July. – [4] Average of 4 years. – [5] Including small quantities processed from beets grown in Denmark. – [6] *Tel quel*. – [7] Includes the sugar equivalent of fancy molasses. – [8] Year beginning June. – [9] Calendar year beginning the following January. – [10] Beet and cane sugar. – [11] White sugar, raw basis, direct from cane, and refined from gur. Khandsari now included with gur. – [12] Includes khandsari; 90% of the gur is produced for human consumption. – [13] Estates only, excluding small holdings. – [14] Year beginning 22 March. – [15] White sugar, raw basis, direct from cane, refined from gur and khandsari. – [16] Excludes palm sugar production. – [17] On farms and estates. – [18] Year beginning May. – [19] 94° net titre.

Tableau 5 - Sucre (suite de la p. 32)

NOTE: Tous les chiffres originalement exprimés en sucre raffiné on été convertis en sucre brut par application du taux de raffinage de 92 pour cent, excepté pour les Etats-Unis, or le taux officiel est actuellement de 93,46 pour cent.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Année civile. – [3] Campagne commençant en juillet. – [4] Moyenne de 4 années. – [5] Y compris de petites quantités provenant de betteraves cultivées au Danemark. – [6] Tel quel. – [7] Comprend l'équivalent en sucre des mélasses ayant une teneur en sucre élevée. – [8] Campagne commençant en juin. – [9] Année civile commençant en janvier de l'année suivante. – [10] Sucre de betteraves et de canne. – [11] Sucre blanc en équivalent de sucre brut, provenant directement de la canne et du gur raffiné; le khandsari est à présent compris avec le gur. – [12] Y compris le khandsari; 90% de la production de gur sont destinés à la consommation humaine. – [13] Plantations seulement; non compris les petites exploitations. – [14] Année commençant le 22 mars. – [15] Sucre blanc, en équivalent de sucre brut, provenant directement de la canne, et du gur et du khandsari raffinées. – [16] Ne comprend pas la production de sucre de palme. – [17] Dans les fermes et grands domaines. – [18] Campagne commençant en mai. – [19] Titrant 94° net.

Table 4. - Potatoes: Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 4. - Pommes de terre: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	165	178	171	180	2 270	3 542	2 946	3 809
Belgium	90	81	79	79	2 127	1 956	1 357	1 894
Czechoslovakia	622	607	585	569	7 255	6 589	6 334	...
Denmark	113	83	87	92	2 171	1 558	1 731	1 963
Finland	95	86	85	86	1 442	1 381	1 079	1 717
France	1 124	974	975	888	13 734	13 646	13 264	15 082
Germany								
Eastern	818	769	771	...	13 174	11 498	12 436	...
Western	1 136	1 061	[2]1 053	[2]1 041	24 068	22 664	[2]22 708	[2]24 545
Greece	35	39	42	37	385	469	484	422
Hungary	254	240	230	253	1 715	2 600	2 366	...
Ireland	138	106	105	95	2 911	1 819	2 634	1 830
Italy	392	384	386	379	2 732	3 668	3 979	3 824
Netherlands	186	140	145	146	4 679	3 799	3 315	4 173
Norway	60	53	55	57	1 174	1 202	1 071	1 326
Poland	2 571	2 758	2 788	2 877	29 642	34 800	35 700	...
Portugal	88	85	88	90	1 081	1 087	860	935
Romania	[3]235	288	296	...	[3]1 703	2 801	2 931	...
Spain	358	373	400	395	3 348	4 292	4 588	4 620
Sweden	132	114	119	120	1 814	1 393	1 411	1 776
Switzerland	55	56	55	52	1 021	1 590	1 540	...
United Kingdom	496	332	330	335	9 444	5 645	6 929	7 273
Yugoslavia	227	277	290	288	1 486	2 620	2 760	3 270
Total	*9 450*	*9 150*	*9 190*	*9 190*	*129 980*	*131 280*	*133 150*	*142 730*
U.S.S.R.	[4]8 397	9 525	9 540	9 100	[4]88 612	86 527	86 561	84 000
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada [5]	170	126	119	127	2 073	1 828	1 657	1 986
Mexico	30	45	46	46	134	224	229	231
United States	662	594	562	584	10 676	12 053	11 035	11 643
Total	*880*	*780*	*750*	*780*	*13 000*	*14 250*	*13 070*	*14 010*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	191	189	215	[7]219	1 231	1 398	1 860	...
Brazil	146	192	188	195	699	1 017	1 025	1 102
Chile	51	80	79	92	467	555	624	825
Colombia	101	...	...	...	506	*566	*685	...
Peru	217	218	221	...	1 239	1 222	1 217	...
Total	*860*	*930*	*970*	*990*	*4 560*	*5 360*	*6 090*	...
ASIA								
India	236	333	353	...	1 647	2 356	...	...
Japan	210	205	200	205	2 451	3 395	3 252	3 594
Korea, South	42	49	47	...	227	317	289	...
Turkey	79	137	148	150	605	1 472	1 500	1 400
Total, incl. estimate for China, Mainland	*2 850*	*5 210*	*4 340*	...	*19 950*	*44 990*	*37 450*	...
Total, excl. China, Mainland	*950*	*1 140*	*1 160*	...	*7 850*	*10 990*	*10 950*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	23	25	27	...	212	233	272	...
Madagascar	22	...	...	...	79	82	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	13	20	17	...	112	102	104	...
South Africa [6]	54	50	46	...	224	384	340	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	13	14	22	...	187	232	374	...
Total	*170*	*170*	*180*	...	*1 020*	*1 330*	*1 500*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	51	42	45	40	464	584	538	457
New Zealand	8	12	9	8	118	187	172	...
Total	*60*	*55*	*55*	*50*	*580*	*770*	*710*	*630*
WORLD TOTAL	**23 000**	**25 800**	**25 000**	...	**246 000**	**284 500**	**278 500**	...

[1] 1960, preliminary. - [2] Including the Saar. - [3] Average of 4 years. - [4] Average of 3 years. - [5] 1950. - [6] Excluding Newfoundland. - [7] Sown area. - [8] On farms and estates.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. - [2] Y compris la Sarre. - [3] Moyenne de 4 années. - [4] Moyenne de 3 années. - [5] 1950. - [6] Non compris Terre-Neuve. - [7] Superficie ensemencée. - [8] Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 5. - Sugar : Production, centrifugal sugar (raw value) and noncentrifugal cane sugar, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 5. - Sucre : Production de sucre centrifugé (équivalent de sucre brut) et sucre de canne non centrifugé, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Year beginning September			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE (Beet)				
Albania	*3	*13	*13	*14
Austria	104	288	*296	*271
Belgium	330	464	224	*508
Bulgaria	66	162	*169	*240
Czechoslovakia [2]	719	932	*786	*1 125
Denmark	318	400	252	*342
Finland	21	38	47	*63
France	1 085	1 561	1 051	*2 725
Germany	1 528	2 789	2 000	2 857
Eastern	(704)	(913)	(619)	(900)
Western	(824)	(1 876)	(1 390)	(1 957)
Hungary	258	272	*383	*473
Ireland [3]	93	112	147	*133
Italy [3]	600	1 119	1 408	*978
Netherlands	364	576	499	712
Poland [3]	871	1 192	974	*1 489
Portugal [3]				
Azores and Madeira	9	11	12	*15
Romania	[4]108	[5]200	*263	*350
Spain [3]	316	466	*544	*545
Beet	(290)	(438)	(*517)	(*517)
Cane	(26)	(28)	(*27)	(*28)
Sweden [3]	284	263	*285	*359
Switzerland [3]	27	36	*38	*36
United Kingdom	626	799	*855	*920
Yugoslavia	133	184	*268	*289
Total				
Beet	*7 825*	*11 850*	*10 490*	*14 410*
Cane	*30*	*33*	*33*	*34*
U.S.S.R. [2] **(Beet)**	*2 728	*5 713	*6 513	*6 950
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA (Beet and cane)				
Canada (Beet)	122	168	134	*142
Costa Rica	27	51	47	*61
Cuba	5 786	5 964	5 862	*6 000
Dominican Republic	*542	*781	1 100	1 251
El Salvador	26	46	48	*53
Guadeloupe	73	142	*152	*165
Guatemala	31	64	69	*85
Panela	*31	65	...	...
Haiti [6]	53	*49	*60	*72
Martinique	41	77	79	*88
Mexico	733	1 375	*1 628	*1 633
Piloncillo	159	...	...	...
Nicaragua	27	*68	*64	*73
Panama [6]	16	27	25	*29
Puerto Rico	1 157	*986	925	*1 043
United States	1 921	2 521	2 682	2 785
Beet	(1 451)	(1 996)	(2 123)	(2 177)
Cane	(470)	(525)	(559)	(608)
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	9	11	6	14
West Indies Federation [6]				
Antigua	27	29	20	28
Barbados [7]	168	187	156	170
Grenada	2	1	2	2
Jamaica	279	382	431	463
St. Kitts	45	47	51	52
St. Lucia	10	7	6	6
St. Vincent	3	4	4	4
Trinidad & Tobago	150	184	221	230
Total				
Beet	*1 575*	*2 165*	*2 255*	*2 320*
Cane	*9 680*	*11 040*	*11 550*	*12 170*
Noncentrifugal cane	*280*	*345*	*344*	*349*
SOUTH AMERICA (Cane)				
Argentina [3]	638	1 102	969	850
Brazil [8]	1 649	3 445	3 263	3 500
Primitive mills	*330	*270	*270	*270
British Guiana	218	289	340	356
Colombia [9]	171	276	*327	*363
Panela	*635	*540	*540	*540

Country — Pays	Year beginning September			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 metric tons			
SOUTH AMERICA (Cane) (concluded)				
Ecuador [3]	55	95	109	*109
Panela	*22	*24	*27	*27
Paraguay [3]	*20	38	35	*30
Peru [6,9]	487	706	815	*840
Chancaca	24	27	*23	*23
Uruguay [10]	8	28	*36	*35
Venezuela [6,9]	60	188	198	*245
Papelon and panela	80	*51	*68	*64
Total				
Beet	*5*	*64*	*82*	*104*
Cane	*3 310*	*6 170*	*6 090*	*6 340*
Noncentrifugal cane	*1 090*	*912*	*926*	*924*
ASIA (Beet and cane)				
Afghanistan (Beet)	[4]4	5	*5	*6
Burma	*12	43	42	*41
China				
Mainland [3,10]	*237	*1 260	*1 260	*1 225
Noncentrifugal cane	500	*1 360	*1 450	*1 450
Taiwan	[4]601	968	795	930
India [11]	1 303	2 119	2 675	*2 925
Gur [12]	3 122	3 922	*3 810	*3 630
Indonesia				
Java and Madura [3,6,13]	286	771	855	*670
Noncentrifugal cane	*82	126	*140	*140
Iran (Beet) [14]	56	117	*106	*97
Japan (Beet)	21	*131	*152	*147
Noncentrifugal cane	22	*23	*27	*33
Pakistan [15,16]	54	*185	*154	*120
Gur	662	*1 360	*953	*998
Philippines	830	1 371	1 388	*1 457
	*46	*77	*77	*64
Muscovado and panocha	*34	*76	*100	*100
Thailand	*19	*27	*27	*27
Crude brown sugar	161	380	543	*696
Turkey (Beet)				
Total	*295*	*980*	*1 160*	*1 330*
Beet	*3 310*	*6 510*	*7 000*	*7 210*
Cane	*4 550*	*7 120*	*6 700*	*6 560*
AFRICA (Cane)				
Angola [3,6]	45	60	57	*63
Congo (ex-Belgian) [3,12]	16	22	43	*44
Kenya [17]	15	*30	33	35
Madagascar [3]	16	66	*62	*83
Mauritius [3,6]	443	526	580	236
Mozambique [3,6]	86	153	160	*156
Reunion	116	165	200	*218
South Africa [18]	555	1 023	946	*901
Tanganyika [17]	10	*31	*31	*35
Uganda [17]	56	*90	*103	*90
United Arab Republic				
Egyptian Region	196	*329	*337	*335
Total, cane	*1 560*	*2 565*	*2 640*	*2 350*
OCEANIA (Cane)				
Australia [3,19]	913	1 435	1 270	1 381
Fiji [3,19]	123	201	287	*152
Hawaii [3]	913	885	844	998
Total, cane	*1 950*	*2 520*	*2 400*	*2 530*
WORLD TOTAL				
Beet	**12 430**	**20 770**	**20 500**	**25 115**
Cane	**19 840**	**28 840**	**29 710**	**30 630**
Noncentrifugal cane	**5 920**	**8 380**	**7 970**	**7 830**

For notes, see bottom of page 30.

Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 30.

Table 6. - Grapes: Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960[1]

Tableau 6. - Vigne : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	36	37	36	31	*132	*245	*95	*128
Bulgaria	147	165	174	181	504	888	686	...
Czechoslovakia	19	22	24	...	60	93	49	...
France	1 567	1 458	1 464	...	7 995	7 348	9 228	9 499
Germany, Western	65	75	76	64	*324	*614	*551	*952
Greece	[2]220	*223	*223	...	1 124	1 008	1 029	915
Hungary	[2]229	199	201	...	[2]546	890	555	...
Italy	1 738	1 788	1 793	1 787	7 074	10 603	10 157	8 642
Portugal	340	*318	*321	...	*1 189	*1 278	*1 326	*1 552
Romania	[2]221	240	257	...	[2]623	1 169	973	...
Spain	1 595	1 670	1 694	...	2 540	3 207	2 775	...
Switzerland	13	12	12	12	102	85	126	141
Yugoslavia	257	275	277	...	867	1 190	954	732
Total	*6 460*	*6 490*	*6 560*	*6 560*	*23 170*	*28 710*	*28 600*	*28 120*
U.S.S.R.	[2]342	778	953	...	[2]753	1 734	1 733	...
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	8	*15	...	...	36	48	34	43
Mexico	7	11	11	12	40	66	66	71
United States	..	...	...	...	2 701	2 746	2 848	2 738
Total	*270*	*240*	*240*	...	*2 780*	*2 860*	*2 950*	*2 850*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	178	230	234	238	1 657	2 100	2 008	2 043
Brazil	39	59	61	...	256	406	422	...
Chile	98	108	...	...	*524	...	...	...
Peru	9	7	...	...	52	45	...	...
Uruguay	18	...	...	...	122	...	...	...
Total	*340*	*420*	*430*	...	*2 610*	*3 180*	*3 100*	*3 160*
ASIA								
Cyprus	[2]32	30	...	...	59	70	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	*254	...	...	...
Japan	4	12	14	12	38	111	118	155
Lebanon	21	22	23	24	81	80	85	70
Turkey	579	710	784	782	1 500	2 992	3 225	2 775
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	67	71	68	66	172	198	218	...
Total	*820*	*1 000*	*1 070*	*1 070*	*2 180*	*3 910*	*4 190*	*3 770*
China, Mainland	...	...	...	...	[4]48	112	...	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	393	*367	*367	...	*1 738	*1 777	*2 386	...
Libya								
Cyrenaica	...	1	1	...	*1	4	2	...
Tripolitania	...	2	2	...	4	7	3	...
Morocco [5]	57	74	72	...	*92	*362	*428	...
South Africa	*51	*74	...	...	419	*504	*566	...
Tunisia	35	42	*47	...	*105	230	245	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	8	8	9	...	79	88	99	...
Total	*540*	*570*	*580*	...	*2 440*	*2 970*	*3 730*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	55	53	*53	*50	458	545	437	516
WORLD TOTAL	**8 800**	**9 600**	**9 900**	**9 800**	**34 400**	**44 000**	**44 900**	**43 900**

[1]1960, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]1950. — [4]1952. — [5]Former French Zone only.

[1]1960, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]1950. — [4]1952. — [5]Ancienne zone française seulement.

Table 7. - Grapes for wine and wine production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960[1]

Tableau 7. - Raisins à cuve et production de vin, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960[1]

Country — Pays	Grapes for wine - Raisins à cuve				Wine - Vin			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques							
EUROPE								
Austria	*131	*243	*93	*126	92	171	66	89
Bulgaria	413	719	556	...	*200	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	[2]54	...	...	...	[2]28	...	...	...
France	*7 831	*7 127	*8 998	*9 234	5 245	4 773	6 027	6 185
Germany, Western	*323	*614	*551	*952	232	441	396	684
Greece	600	426	414	374	370	321	313	282
Hungary	[3]476	816	502	...	[3]316	529	326	...
Italy	6 576	10 049	9 641	8 153	4 342	6 799	6 637	5 532
Luxembourg	*18	*18	*20	*17	11	13	14	12
Malta	*4	...	...	...	*2	...	...	...
Portugal	1 146	1 145	1 276	1 502	802	858	892	1 050
Azores	[4]9	...	...	...	[4]7	...	...	...
Madeira	[4]10	...	...	...	[4]8	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	*405	...	...	...
Spain	2 340	2 953	2 553	*2 910	1 499	1 983	1 728	1 970
Switzerland	96	84	120	140	70	61	99	103
Yugoslavia	714	968	769	*570	414	578	460	335
Total	*21 300*	*26 110*	*26 260*	*25 840*	*14 040*	*17 560*	*17 780*	*17 420*
U.S.S.R.	...	...	...	...	[3]315	618	670	779
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	[5]18	...	...	...	22	30	30	...
Mexico	*2	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
United States[7]	1 291	1 527	1 493	...	*904	*1 069	*1 045	...
Total	*1 311*	*1 555*	*1 520*	...	*927*	*1 100*	*1 076*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	[2]1 461	...	...	...	1 164	1 777	1 583	...
Brazil	*155	*259	...	...	*86	*144	...	...
Chile	*444	...	...	...	320	...	...	...
Peru[8]	*21	*12	...	...	14	8	...	...
Uruguay	118	136	...	...	84	94	...	...
Total	*2 250*	...	...	...	*1 670*	*2 380*	*2 190*	...
ASIA								
Cyprus	*22	...	...	...	13	16	...	...
Iran	*1	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Israel[9]	7	21	16	*15	6	15	23	...
Japan	7	...	...	...	5	13	...	16
Turkey[9]	...	...	...	...	*15	*24	*33	...
Total	*60*	...	...	...	*40*	*70*	*80*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 714	1 756	2 362	...	1 350	1 383	1 860	...
Libya								
Cyrenaica	—	1	1	...	—	1	1	...
Tripolitania	[2]4	5	2	...	[2]3	4	2	...
Morocco[9]	*84	*254	*333	...	64	210	275	...
South Africa	359	449	...	...	228	*286	...	...
Tunisia	*96	210	224	...	74	156	166	...
Total	*2 260*	*2 680*	*3 370*	...	*1 720*	*2 040*	*2 590*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	163	178	...	...	144	148	...	...
New Zealand	3	4	5	...	3	4	4	...
Total	*166*	*182*	...	...	*147*	*152*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**27 800**	**34 300**	**35 000**	...	**18 900**	**23 900**	**24 500**	...

[1] 1960, preliminary. — [2] Average of 3 years. — [3] Average of 4 years. — [4] Average of 2 years. — [5] 1952. — [6] Grapes used for industrial production of wine. — [7] Production of natural wine estimated at 70% of the weight of grapes crushed. — [8] Industrial production of wine, excluding brandy and spirits. — [9] Former French Zone only.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Moyenne de 3 années. — [3] Moyenne de 4 années. — [4] Moyenne de 2 années. — [5] 1952. — [6] Raisins utilisés pour la production industrielle de vin. — [7] Production de vin naturel estimée à 70% du poids du raisin vinifié. — [8] Production industrielle de vin, à l'exclusion de l'eau-de-vie et des spiritueux. — [9] Ancienne zone française seulement.

Table 8. - Dates and figs : Production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960[1]

Tableau 8. - Dattes et figues : Production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960[1]

Country — Pays	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 metric tons			
DATES - DATTES				
EUROPE				
Spain	6.7	9.8	9.7	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA				
Mexico	[2]4.5	8.1	8.3	...
United States	14.6	17.8	23.6	20.6
Total	*19*	*26*	*32*	*29*
ASIA				
Aden	[2]5.3	6.6	7.1	...
Iran	*124.6	*127.0	*113.4	...
Iraq	313 0	*324.3	*366.8	...
Pakistan	[4]80 0	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	[2]182.5	...	...	...
Total	*690*	*740*	*770*	...
AFRICA				
Algeria	97.4	118.0	98.1	...
Former Fr. W. Africa	[2]13.0	...	...	...
Mauritania	[2](10.0)	...	...	...
Niger	[2](3.0)	...	...	...
Libya	29.6	45.0	26.0	...
Tripolitania	...	(29.0)	(10 0)	...
Cyrenaica	...	(7.0)	(7.0)	...
Fezzan	...	(9.0)	(9.0)	...
Morocco : former French zone	42.5	62.3	55.1	...
Sudan	31.0	...	...	...
Tunisia	34.6	41.0	46.0	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	[2]185.0	335.0	332.0	...
Total	*430*	*680*	*640*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 150**	**1 460**	**1 450**	...
FIGS, TOTAL - FIGUES, TOTAL				
EUROPE				
Greece	99.9	121.1	107.8	...
Italy	372.7	326.1	311.1	302.5
Malta	[2]2.5	1.9	...	...
Portugal	192 0	...	...	...
Spain	190 6	243.5	157.1	...
Yugoslavia	13.7	23.8	23.4	...
Total	*870*	*960*	*840*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA				
Mexico	9.9	4.7	4.7	...
United States	87.6	73.1	57.7	55.0
Total	*100*	*80*	*60*	*60*
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	*2.3	5.6	7.1	...
Brazil	[3]8.0	10.4	11.5	...
Total	*15*	*20*	...	...

Country — Pays	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 metric tons			
FIGS, TOTAL (concluded) - FIGUES, TOTAL (fin)				
ASIA				
Cyprus	2.7	2.7	...	...
Israel[5]	[2]5.7	11.0	...	...
Jordan	[2]16.1	14.3	*14.7	...
Lebanon	12.6	18.0	18.0	15.0
Turkey	107.2	154.6	155.8	...
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	42.2	48.8	39.6	...
Total	*200*	*260*	*250*	...
AFRICA				
Algeria	97.2	77.8	86.2	98.0
Libya	1.0	2.0	1.0	...
Tripolitania	(1.0)	(1.0)	—	...
Cyrenaica	—	(1.0)	(1.0)	...
Morocco : fromer French zone	33.0	49.4	57.5	...
Tunisia	12.7	20.0	21.0	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	10.8	5.3	4.4	...
Total	*180*	*180*	*190*	...
OCEANIA				
Australia	1.4	1.2	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 370**	**1 500**	**1 360**	...
FIGS, DRIED - FIGUES SÈCHES				
EUROPE				
Greece	22.5	27.9	24.2	*24.0
Italy	60.0	52.9	43.4	42.6
Portugal	16.1	*9.8	*11.8	...
Spain	[2]12.2	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	[2]2.9	5.4	4.6	...
Total	*110*	*110*	*100*	*100*
N. and CENT. AMERICA				
United States	25.5	21.0	17.2	...
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina[7]	*0.8	*1.5	...	...
ASIA				
Cyprus	0.5	0.3	...	...
Turkey	25.4	*31.8	*36.0	*40.8
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	*5.8	7.0	5.9	...
Total	*35*	*40*	*50*	*50*
AFRICA				
Algeria	29.2	23.0	17.6	...
WORLD TOTAL	**200**	**200**	**200**	**210**

[1] 1960, preliminary. — [2] Average of 3 years. — [3] Average of 2 years. — [4] 1950. — [5] Average of 4 years. — [6] Includes dates, avocados, and other fruits. — Commercial production of dried figs only.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Moyenne de 3 années. — [3] Moyenne de 2 années. — [4] 1950. — [5] Moyenne de 4 années. — [6] Y compris les dattes, les poires d'avocat et d'autres fruits. — [7] Production commerciale de figues sèches seulement.

Table 9. - Tobacco : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960[1]

Tableau 9. - Tabac : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960[1]

Country / Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Belgium	2	1	1	1	4 5	4.1	3.4	*2.9
Bulgaria	74	108	119	...	45.2	82 9	98 5	...
Czechoslovakia	7	7	6	...	7.5	7.9	6 4	...
France	29	27	26	*25	49 1	48 3	52 0	*49.5
Germany, Western	10	8	7	*7	24 4	20 0	19 0	*15.4
Greece	84	112	103	96	49.1	83.8	80.0	64.0
Hungary	[2]22	20	16	...	[2]24 5	33.9	24.5	...
Italy	56	52	58	*56	75 5	79 8	90 3	87.9
Poland	[2]19	30	30	...	[2]29 1	37.0	42 0	...
Romania	[2]32	47	*36	...	[2]16 7	31.0	*40 0	...
Spain	14	16	18	*18	19 1	22 9	25 8	*23.1
Yugoslavia	34	53	49	38	23.7	39.2	45.9	30.2
Total	390	500	485	470	380	510	545	500
U.S.S.R.	[4]213	160	152	...	[4]157.0	208.0	189.0	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	43	54	52	*51	61.7	89.5	77.2	*74.4
Cuba	55	*60	56	*59	*34 4	*52 8	41.1	*48 8
Dominican Republic	[2]15	*24	*20	*22	20 7	21 3	18 3	*22.5
Mexico[5]	35	52	52	...	35.2	70 9	71 7	...
Puerto Rico	14	10	11	*10	12 6	11 6	12 7	*12.2
United States	674	436	465	463	958 4	787.6	814 8	881.6
Total	855	660	675	670	1 130	1 045	1 050	1 120
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	32	30	40	...	33.3	27.7	41.8	*42.5
Brazil[5]	149	181	190	190	112 9	143.9	144 0	*148 0
Chile	3	4	*3	*4	6 6	7.4	*6 8	*7.0
Colombia[5]	20	*23	*23	*24	20 8	*38 0	*40 1	*40.3
Paraguay	7	7	10	...	7.8	7 2	9.5	...
Venezuela	11	...	*4	...	8.9	5.0	*6.6	*7.0
Total	225	255	275	270	195	235	255	260
ASIA								
Burma	[6]48	*40	*40	*42	[2]45.2	*36.0	*38.6	*48.6
China								
Taiwan	7	9	8	*9	10.1	18 5	18.1	*18.9
India[5]	331	353	363	357	247.1	240 8	267.2	286.0
Indonesia[5]	...	186	*188	*208	...	66 9	*76.8	*83.6
Estates	13	(8)	...	...	7.4	(5 7)	...	...
Farms	[2]123	(178)	...	...	[6]56.3	(61.2)	...	...
Iran	*16	*19	*18	*19	*12 4	*11.8	*11.1	*11.7
Iraq	*4	*8	*10	...	3.3	5 2	*5 4	...
Japan	52	68	*62	...	89 8	138 0	*129 9	*126.4
Korea, South	[2]17	21	21	...	[2]21.0	27.9	28.8	...
Pakistan[5]	70	79	80	79	69 7	91.4	99 6	82.3
Philippines	37	92	112	[2]22	22 5	56.9	63 4	65.5
Thailand	33	60	61	...	27 2	65.6	62 7	...
Turkey	122	157	177	...	90 8	115 3	120 9	130 2
Total	895	1 150	1 205	1 220	720	915	970	990
China, Mainland	[7], [8]186	...	...	...	*220 0	*380.0	*422.0	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	29	17	22	...	20.1	11.9	16.1	*14.0
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of								
Southern Rhodesia,[7], [9]	67	83	87	84	44 3	82 0	96.4	...
Northern Rhodesia	8	4	...	...	3 6	6 1	...	...
Nyasaland [7]	[2]57	70	...	...	13.8	16 7	14.4	...
South Africa [10]	...	*38	*38	*37	24 1	34 2	*37 8	*26 6
Total	255	275	285	280	140	200	215	200
OCEANIA								
Australia	2	7	9	10	2 6	7 0	10 4	15.7
New Zealand	2	1	1	2	2 4	2 5	3 2	3.5
Total	4	8	10	12	5	10	14	19
WORLD TOTAL	2 940	3 360	3 470	3 450	2 830	3 500	3 660	3 680

[1] 1960 preliminary figures. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4] 1950. — [5] Calendar year. — [6]Average of 2 years. — [7]Planted area. — [8]1952. — [9] On farms and estates. — [10]Marketing year beginning 1 May.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]1950. — [5] Année civile. — [6] Moyenne de 2 années. — [7] Superficie plantée. — [8] 1952. — [9] Dans les fermes et grands domaines. — [10] Campagne commerciale commençant le 1er mai.

Table 10. - Cheese : Production 1948-52, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1960[1]

Tableau 10. - Fromage : Production, 1948-52, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 et 1960[1]

Country — Pays		Type of production — Genre de production	1948-52	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
			Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques					
EUROPE								
Austria[2]	*ad*	Total	15	25	29	30	32	33
Belgium	*a*	Total	[3]18	9	10	9	*11	*12
	d	Total	[3]5	6	6	6	*7	*7
Denmark	*a*	Total	69	84	98	108	115	114
Finland	*ad*	Total	14	28	24	23	28	30
France	*a*	Total	242	} *320	*390	427	412	...
	bc	Total	[3]22					
Germany Western [4]	*ad*	Total	184	260	268	266	286	289
Saar	*ad*	Total	1	3	3	(3)	...	...
Greece	*a*	Total	2	6	4	7	8	...
	bc	Total	37	63	53	78	82	...
Ireland	*a*	Factory	3	3	3	2	4	5
Italy	*abc*	Total	263	314	316	319	*345	...
Netherlands	*ad*	Total	129	167	177	186	205	*204
Norway	*a*	Total	22	31	30	35	} 38	40
	d	Total	3	2	1	2		
Spain	*a*	Total	[5]15	*17	*18	*13	...	...
	b	Total	[6]20	*10	*11	*9	...	...
	c	Total	[6]7	*4	*4	*3	...	...
Sweden	*a*	Total	57	51	52	51	53	54
Switzerland	*a*	Total	51	58	61	62	62	65
	d	Total	2	2	2	1	...	...
United Kingdom	*a*	Total	45	102	116	97	89	112
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	*a*	Total	[7]44	[7]42	[7]50	[7]46	[8]54	*55
	d	Total	4	9	9	9	...	...
United States	*a*	Total	528	629	638	635	627	669
	d	Total [9]	146	239	248	250	262	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	*a*	Total	95	124	120	122	116	117
Brazil [10]	*a*	Factory	23	34	32	39	*37	...
	d	Factory	1	2	2	2	*2	...
Peru	*abc*	Total	8	8	9	9	9	...
Uruguay	*ad*	Total	[3]6	6	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	*a*	Total	[6]25	15	13	14	...	...
ASIA								
Cyprus	*bc*	Total	2	3	3	...	...	...
Iran	*a*	Total	[6]15	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	*a*	Factory	[6, 11]14	} 14	15	17	...	...
	bc	Factory	[6, 11]10					
Turkey	*abc*	Total	[12]8	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	*a*	Total	[6]2	12	15	11	7	...
	bc	Total	[6]8					
AFRICA								
South Africa	*ad*	Total	9	12	12	12	15	15
OCEANIA								
Australia [13]	*a*	Total	44	39	46	37	44	46
New Zealand [10]	*a*	Total	101	98	96	98	87	95

a : Cheese from whole and partly skimmed milk of cows or buffaloes.
b : Cheese from sheep's milk.
c : Cheese from goat's milk.
d : Cheese from skim milk.

[1] Preliminary. — [2] Including curd production ; 8 to 9 thousand tons yearly. — [3] Average of 4 years. — [4] From 1958, including the Saar. — [5] Average of 3 ygars. — [6] Average of 2 years. — [7] Cheddar and processed. — [8] Cheddar and other cheese excluding processed. — [9] Including cottage and bakers' cheese. — [10] Government inspected. — [11] Total. — [12] 1949. — [13] Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

a : Fromage de lait de vache ou de bufflonne, entier et partiellement écrémé.
b : Fromage de lait de brebis.
c : Fromage de lait de chèvre.
d : Fromage de lait écrémé.

[1] Chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Y compris la production de lait caillé ; 8 à 9 mille tonnes par an. — [3] Moyenne de 4 années. — [4] A partir de 1958 y compris la Sarre. — [5] Moyenne de 3 années. — [6] Moyenne de 2 années. — [7] Cheddar et fromage fondu. — [8] Cheddar et autres fromages, à l'exclusion du fromage fondu. — [9] Y compris certains fromages maigres non affinés. — [10] Soumis à l'inspection gouvernementale. — [11] Totale. — [12] 1949. — [13] Douze mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

Table 11. - Butter : Production, 1948-52, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1960[1]

Tableau 11. - Beurre : Production, 1948-52, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 et 1960[1]

Country — Pays	Type of production — Genre de production	1948-52	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques					
EUROPE							
Austria	Total	25	33	40	40	38	*40
Belgium	Total	69	89	89	90	86	*94
Czechoslovakia	Factory	33	49	52	58	55	58
Denmark	Total	155	165	175	159	168	166
Finland	Total	49	74	78	80	*87	*95
France	Total	224	*284	*319	360	330	...
Germany, Western [2]	Total	261	335	342	391	404	*432
Greece [3]	Total	5	9	9	7	8	...
Ireland	Total	52	64	69	65	57	*64
Italy	Total	56	63	63	62	*63	*65
Luxembourg	Total	3	5	5	5	4	...
Netherlands	Total	81	77	77	92	81	*103
Norway	Total	18	18	21	18	*20	*23
Poland	Total	...	134	146	162	170	*172
Portugal	Factory	2	2	3	3	3	3
Azores and Madeira	Factory	[4]3	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	Total	102	83	88	87	79	*84
Switzerland	Total	19	27	29	31	33	34
United Kingdom	Total	17	34	44	36	19	...
	Factory	(10)	(25)	(35)	(30)	(14)	38
U.S.S.R.	Total	...	...	754	779	845	...
	Factory	334	557	(635)	(659)	(730)	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA							
Canada	Total	138	145	144	159	154	*151
Cuba	Factory	[4]*1	*3	*3	...	...	...
Honduras	Total	3	3	3	3	4	...
United States	Total	697	704	696	674	640	658
	Factory	(581)	(641)	(641)	(630)	(605)	(630)
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	Factory	43	66	56	52	61	61
Brazil [5]	Factory	23	28	27	30	29	*32
Chile [7]	Total	[4]7	7	...	...	...	...
Peru	Total	2	2	3	3	3	...
Uruguay	Total	3	4	4	...	...	...
Venezuela	Factory	2	3	4	5	4	5
ASIA							
India [8]	Total	[9]534	599	...	...	...	...
Iran [9]	Total	[4]40	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Total	[4]24	...	...	...	...	...
Israel [10]	Total	[4]1	1	1	2	3	3
Japan	Factory	3	8	10	13	12	12
United Arab Republic Syrian Region [6]	Factory	[5]6	13	12	6	4	...
AFRICA							
Ethiopia [11]	Total	4	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya [12, 13]	...	3	6	6	7	6	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia [13]	...	—	1	1	1	2	...
South Africa	Total	30	42	41	42	41	...
	Factory	(26)	(37)	(38)	(38)	(39)	(44)
South West Africa	Total	5	4	4	4	...	...
OCEANIA							
Australia [13]	Total	163	212	196	179	197	*201
New Zealand [13]	Total	177	206	204	222	225	*223

[1] Preliminary. — [2] From 1958 onward, including the Saar. — [3] Made from cow and buffalo milk. — [4] Average of 2 years. — [5] Average of 3 years. — [6] Government inspected. — [7] Year beginning April. — [8] Mainly ghee. — [9] 1951. — [10] Twelve months ending 30 September of year stated. — [11] Eritrea only. — [12] Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated. — [13] On farms and estates.

[1] Chiffres préliminaires. — [2] A partir de 1958 y compris la Sarre. — [3] Fabriqué avec du lait de vache et de bufflonne. — [4] Moyenne de 2 années. — [5] Moyenne de 3 années. — [6] Soumis à l'inspection gouvernementale. — [7] Année commençant en avril. — [8] Surtout du ghee. — [9] 1951. — [10] Douze mois finissant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée. — [11] Erythrée seulement. — [12] Douze mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [13] Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 12. - Wheat: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 12. - Froment: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	882.7	922.7	1 311.3	891.7	1 325.7	881.3	1 068.2	98.3	177.5	383.8	424.6	603.9	875 8	...
Hungary	137.5	0.1	57.3	53.0	23.5	31.3	38.6	—	—	9.8	—	—	2 1	2.9
Italy	53.8	621.4	434.2	687.4	146.3	333.9	407.8	288.3	565.9	659.3	77.3	143.4	144 9	—
Sweden	145.6	200.9	145.3	86.2	127.8	97.8	139.9	20.9	72.8	85.5	32.4	59.9	69 1	...
Total	*1 219.6*	*1 745.1*	*1 948.1*	*1 718.3*	*1 623.3*	*1 344.3*	*1 654.5*	*407.5*	*816.2*	*1 138.4*	*534.3*	*807.2*	*1 091.9*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	8 240.2	6 326.7	7 397.2	7 177.5	6 609.7	3 851.7	5 562.6	1 513.0	3 601.3	5 225.5	1 510.2	2 954.7	4 631.7	...
United States a	11 086 8	11 311.0	8 987 7	9 723.6	13 669.4	4 499 6	6 706 7	2 729 4	5 319 6	7 725.6	3 171.1	6 894 1	10 172 4	...
b	104.1	10.0	23.4	33.3	...	10.3	18.2	12.5	19.0	27.9	14.4	20 8	27 5	...
Total	*19 431.1*	*17 647.7*	*16 408.3*	*16 934.4*	*20 315.0*	*8 361.6*	*12 287.5*	*4 254.9*	*8 939.9*	*12 979.0*	*4 695.7*	*9 869.6*	*14 831.6*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	2 525.6	2 660.0	2 112.7	2 398.9	2 485.8	893.5	1 367.4	617.6	1 548.3	2 102.2	545.5	1 290.6	2 034.1	...
Uruguay	436.0	135.8	265.1	59.3	—	163.2	231.1	39.3	39.3	46.6	—	—	—	...
Total	*2 959.6*	*2 795.8*	*2 377.8*	*2 458.2*	*2 485.8*	*1 056.7*	*1 598.5*	*656.9*	*1 587.6*	*2 148.8*	*545.5*	*1 290.6*	*2 034.1*	...
ASIA														
Turkey	176.9	—	33.6	377.3	35.3	—	18.6	154.7	290.5	327.6	0.8	34.8	34.8	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	179.5	352.8	177.8	0.2	—	110.0	147.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	...
Total	*356.4*	*352.8*	*211.4*	*377.5*	*35 3*	*110.0*	*165.9*	*154.9*	*290.7*	*327.8*	*0.8*	*34.8*	*34.8*	...
AFRICA														
Morocco	178.7	47.5	76.9	87.1	115.3	34.8	40.6	6.7	21.3	36.4	36.4	81.1	94.1	...
Tunisia	11.9	87.3	99.7	70.2	116.5	47.2	67.5	23.4	46.3	55.2	48.7	94.9	97.8	...
Total	*190.6*	*134.8*	*176.6*	*157.3*	*231.8*	*82.0*	*108.1*	*30.1*	*67.6*	*91.6*	*85.1*	*176.0*	*191.9*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	2 666.8	1 719.7	972.2	2 005.5	2 725.7	368.3	677.5	450.0	883.0	1 462.5	884.9	1 416.0	2 051.2	...
WORLD TOTAL	**28 584**	**30 065**	**26 309**	**30 455**	**3 422.0**	**13 475**	**19 625**	**7 665**	**16 205**	**23 370**	**8 420**	**16 965**	**25 255**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	206.9	178.4	177.6	250.2	203.4	92.1	119.8	50.2	117.0	174.1	45.7	128.1	178.9	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	540.1	367.1	465.7	437.8	397.6	215.0	379.2	136.8	216.6	310.8	65.4	170.3	295.0	...
Czechoslovakia	676.2	1 284.4	964 6	1 638.8	1 014.0	482.0	681.0	220.0	532.0	807.0	195.0	442.0	742.0	...
Denmark	261.5	201.8	122.4	166.6	41.2	59.7	90.2	35.8	85.0	123.3	15.5	24.9	31.8	8.6
Finland	276.1	282.6	323.1	300.6	179.4	146.9	196.4	41.4	160.2	231.1	47.1	122.8	166.0	...
France	1 526.3	699.6	291.9	539.1	333.2	131.6	193.9	131.0	387.5	456.4	73.4	175.5	220 2	...
Germany, Western	2 969.8	2 901.9	2 268.5	2 472.0	1 988.0	1 133.0	1 596.5	567.4	1 278.0	1 843.2	467.9	875.0	1 351.4	497.1
Greece	376.7	348.4	68.2	43.7	...	64.8	68.0	34.2	40.1	40.2	—	1.8	13.4	...
Hungary	185.1	336.7	100.5	256.4	322.6	72.9	73.1	127.6	229.0	229.1	79.2	273.5	304.2	134.7
Ireland	102.6	127.2	193.1	356.4	137.5	46.8	68.3	135.6	208.5	305.3	35.9	45.8	60.3	...
Italy	641.0	532.2	174.1	58.9	575.7	122.9	158.4	8.8	27.1	41.2	53.5	79.8	139.7	935.1
Netherlands	835.3	825.4	775.5	865.0	672.6	348.9	593.9	179.6	399.2	686.3	157.3	304.0	500 4	161.6
Norway	343.7	256.0	299.3	302.6	288.3	143.0	231.0	79.2	164.1	239.3	77.0	171.3	256.0	...
Poland	663.6	1 793.7	666.1	1 312.7	1 699.5	141.9	293.5	368.7	820.3	1 101.4	567.8	1 253.8	1 579.0	798 0
Portugal	163.7	75.4	35.9	36.9	117.1	22.6	24.9	8.1	14.4	24.0	5.1	24.2	34.5	3.4
Spain	55.2	139.7	9.0	32.9	83.7	3.4	9.0	—	—	10.6	10.5	19.4	34.4	...
Sweden	45.3	106.6	153.6	163.6	101.0	68.7	93.4	52.8	106.9	129.6	26.7	43.6	51.5	...
Switzerland	464.5	435.8	406.2	275.9	405.1	224.4	345.9	47.8	145.7	215.2	124.0	235.5	314.3	55.7
United Kingdom	4 858.0	4 602.6	4 589.6	4 346.9	4 173.7	2 281.3	3 529.3	1 249.5	2 422.5	428.7	938.4	2 032.4	3 127.3	949.1
Yugoslavia	1 322.5	1 102.7	739.1	1 007.0	67.9	327.1	613.3	187.4	677.1	888.7	64.8	67.4	67.6	...
Total	*16 514.1*	*16 598.2*	*12 824.0*	*14 864.0*	...	*6 129.0*	*9 359.0*	*3 661.9*	*8 031.2*	*11 285.5*	*3 050.2*	*6 491.1*	*9 467.9*	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Wheat: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61 (concluded)

Tableau 12. - Froment : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-XI	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES *(concl.)*														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	262.2	258.6	237.5	215.4	222.4	151.8	185.1	82.4	133.4	164.3	60.9	143.1	167.1	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	1 422 5	1 440 6	1 506 2	1 820 2	...	347.5	832 4	156 2	864 1	1 358.6	387 7	818 1	1 553.1	...
Colombia	90 2	104 2	86.2	96 1	...	48 0	62 6	18 5	55 8	86 8	11 1	27.0	57.1	...
Peru	285.2	289 1	266 6	329 2	...	134 6	214 2	102 0	174 9	263 2	86 0	174 0	252 7	...
Total	*1 797.9*	*1 833 9*	*1 859 0*	*2 245 5*	...	*530 1*	*1 109.2*	*276 7*	*1 094 8*	*1 708 6*	*484.8*	*1 019.1*	*1 862.9*	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	52.7	59 2	69 9	72 6	77 4	36 4	52 6	11 2	35 4	55.5	18 3	34 5	61 1	...
India	1 090 8	2 855 8	2 711 8	3 545 3	...	1 305 4	1 767.9	1 047 0	2 082 4	3 000 3	883 4	2 083.4	3 102.0	...
Israel	331 9	319 6	278 8	283 8	282.3	127 9	203 8	71 5	184 6	238 8	66.3	131 9	193.2	...
Japan	2 277 0	2 239 5	2 280 1	2 412 2	2 678.0	1 066 9	1 786 6	470 8	1 152 3	1 874.3	604 2	1 205 5	2 050.0	...
Korea, South [1]	186 6	352 0	365 7	193 6	289.8	*242 8	*328 7	68 2	101 0	146 8	65 5	137 7	223.0	...
Lebanon	70 2	65 6	68 9	124.3	...	34.9	53 0	17 5	60 4	85 9	—	—	...	...
Pakistan	455 3	729 3	764 5	586.3	1 165 0	*613 3	*692 4	195.9	384 2	522.0	265.1	674 5	1 010 4	...
Turkey	185 4	446 5	59.7	—	98 9	29.5	59.7	—	—	—	23 3	68 3	89 3	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	11.2	—	—	61.7	228 0	—	—	15.4	30.9	46.3	91 7	164 7	184 9	...
Total	*4 661 1*	*7 065 5*	*6 599 4*	*7 279 8*	...	*3 457 1*	*4 944 7*	*1 897 5*	*4 031 2*	*5 969 9*	*2 017 8*	*4 500 5*	..	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	73.3	50.3	108.0	519 8	556 7	21.9	32 4	103 0	221 4	365 1	240 5	407 3	469 9	...
South Africa	165 4	—	—	370 5	183.3	—	—	60 0	215 6	303 1	4 1	129 5	183.3	...
Tunisia	130 1	118 1	26 8	68 0	154.2	12 7	15 1	10 0	39.1	51 9	28 6	90 1	98 2	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	609 9	709.9	774 1	730 5	...	568.6	700 7	301 0	581 3	605 1	267 1	475 0	475 0	...
Total	*978 7*	*878 3*	*908.9*	*1 688 8*	...	*603.2*	*748.2*	*474.0*	*1 057.4*	*1 325.2*	*540 3*	*1 101 9*	*1 226.4*	...
OCEANIA														
New Zealand	264.5	281.8	271.9	220.1	160 9	128.1	201.4	40.1	80 3	160.5	45.3	80 5	125.8	...
WORLD TOTAL	**27 193**	**30 034**	**25 906**	**29 976**	...	**12 555**	**18 885**	**7 275**	**16 320**	**23 315**	**7 010**	**15 085**	**22 240**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 78% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1959.

a) Commercial and government exports.
b) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

[1] For 1959, data from The Bank of Korea *Monthly Statistical Review*. – [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 78% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales.

a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement.
b) Exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées.

[1] Pour 1959, données provenant de la publication de la Banque de Corée *Monthly Statistical Review*. – [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 13. - Wheat flour: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 13. - Farine de froment: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France a	392 2	321 9	387 5	239 8	335.3	203 6	299 5	72 4	135 5	172 7	138 4	210 5	267 1	...
b	3 4	6 1	4 3	8 0	12.9	2.4	3 0	2 3	4 0	5 0	4 8	7 8	9 5	...
Germany, Western	297 2	350 4	427 8	519 1	600.6	223 3	322 6	103 2	245 0	375 4	143 0	279 9	438 5	108 6
Italy	77 8	208 8	234 2	102 0	109.7	130 2	201 7	43 8	53 4	75 9	47 7	81 9	91 5	12.6
Spain	3.8	10 1	233 7	249 1	—	99 8	191 0	114 4	217 7	249 5	—	—	—	...
Total	*774 4*	*897 3*	*1 287 5*	*1 118 0*	*1 058 5*	*659.3*	*1 017 8*	*336 1*	*655 6*	*878 5*	*333 9*	*580 1*	*806 6*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	763 0	676 5	781 4	752 1	715.6	423 9	584.2	170 1	372 7	556 2	163 9	337 7	518.1	...
United States c	1 100 2	1 189 3	1 205 8	1 246.2	1 433.9	629 7	877 2	246.8	640.8	891.8	413.9	749.7	1 005 0	...
d	23 0	340 4	363 8	468.2	...	183 8	232 9	118 1	195 3	329 9	110 5	202.5	410 4	...
Total	*1 886 2*	*2 206 2*	*2 351 0*	*2 466.5*	...	*1 237 4*	*1 694 3*	*535.0*	*1 208.8*	*1 777.9*	*688.3*	*1 289.9*	*1 933 5*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	30 7	15.5	28 6	17.6	4.8	12 7	17 4	10 0	16.4	17.4	—	0 8	1.7	...
Uruguay	20 5	11 4	21 1	—	—	6 6	12 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	*51 2*	*26 9*	*49 7*	*17 6*	*4.8*	*19 3*	*29 9*	*10 0*	*16 4*	*17 4*	—	*0 8*	*1.7*	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	23 4	28 7	28 4	24 9	25 7	13 4	20 0	4 7	10 4	18 4	7 2	13 5	20 3	...
Japan	14 2	8.2	14 4	14 2	25.3	8 6	12 5	2 9	6 0	9.6	3.4	8 1	15 7	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria[1]	3 7	6 0	6 7	0 1	—	5 0	5 7	0 1	0 1	0 1	—	—	—	...
Total	*41.3*	*42 9*	*49 5*	*39 2*	*51 0*	*27 0*	*38 2*	*7 7*	*16 5*	*28 1*	*10.6*	*21 6*	*36 0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	77.7	76.4	73.7	48.4	56.1	39.6	58.8	11.7	22.9	33.4	13.2	28.1	40.1	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	745.1	612 0	327 2	535.9	550.3	149 7	233 1	114 1	223 8	373 3	100 3	242 1	415.7	...
WORLD TOTAL	3 673	3 942	4 236	4 361	4 455	2 180	3 145	1 045	2 215	3 210	1 180	2 230	3 335	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France a	0 6	1 8	0 7	0 5	1.3	0 4	0 7	—	0 1	0.3	0 1	0 3	0.7	...
b	88 8	90 7	104 5	74 4	79.1	56 3	82 0	19 3	37 5	52 7	20 3	40 1	56.1	...
Netherlands	72 8	89 5	204.7	185 2	280.7	100 1	154 5	56 1	103 1	132 2	87 1	165 4	228 9	20.1
Norway	20 2	18 5	16 6	13 0	10.4	10 5	15 1	3 7	7 7	9 7	2 3	4 5	10.4	...
United Kingdom	366 4	343 8	377 8	382 6	373.4	163 2	272 8	94 1	195 4	291 8	86 0	183 3	267 9	89.8
Total	*548 8*	*544.3*	*704.3*	*655 7*	*744 9*	*330 5*	*525.1*	*173 2*	*343 8*	*486 7*	*195 8*	*393.6*	*564.0*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Guadeloupe	14 1	14 9	16 4	15 7	...	8 5	11 6	4 1	7 7	10 4	3.5	8.3	11.1	...
Jamaica	83.2	80 1	84 9	92.9	...	40 9	61.2	24.5	27.8	69.7	24 9	50.5	68.7	24.8
Martinique	16 1	18 8	19 7	19 3	...	9 1	14 4	5 6	9.8	15 5	4.3	9.8	13 7	...
Trinidad and Tobago	50 6	53.4	55 8	58 4	56.2	26.4	40.9	12.8	28 3	40 4	11 5	26.6	41.3	...
Total	*164 0*	*167 2*	*176 8*	*186 3*	...	*84 9*	*128 1*	*47.0*	*73 6*	*136 0*	*44.2*	*95.2*	*134 8*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	53.6	25.0	33 2	3.3	...	18.7	27.3	0.3	3.3	3.3	0.1	0.1	0 1	...
Colombia	11 8	11 9	17 2	27.2	17.4	8 7	8 7	7 9	15 7	22 1	4 6	8 2	10.9	...
Venezuela	185.7	162 4	147.7	32.8	...	93 8	120.7	19.9	22 3	30.1	1.3	2 8	..	...
Total	*251.1*	*199.3*	*198.1*	*63.3*	...	*121.2*	*156.7*	*28.1*	*41.3*	*55.5*	*6.0*	*11 1*	..	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	185.5	194 9	214.1	258 5	168.1	65.9	109.5	44 8	83 3	171.5	33 1	39.0	121 6	37.6
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	155 7	144 4	161 3	160 2	...	76 2	112 6	35 0	73 0	115 5	45.9	85.3	131.8	...
Hong Kong	28 3	23 6	23 4	27 5	28.6	11 1	16 7	6 7	13 1	19.7	7.2	14 1	20.7	...
Indonesia	196 9	156 7	96 8	92.3	...	59 0	76 8	17 2	43 3	71 8	...	85.1	..	...
Japan	45.9	56.9	58.5	70.0	75.6	25.6	40.6	16.7	33.1	51.0	18.2	35.2	55.2	...
Lebanon	84 0	103 1	79 7	66.0	...	33.3	60.8	10.3	30 1	50.4	...	27 5	...	...
Philippines	215 1	286 6	298.3	139.3	...	127 8	...	...	49 7	...	...	112 1	..	...
Thailand: Bangkok only	23 1	26 1	22 8	21 7	19.8	10.9	17.2	4.2	9.2	16.2	3.6	8.2	14.8	...
Provincial ports	3.4	3 6	3 6	3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	6 3	0 3	2 5	8 6	90.4	0 4	1 5	1 1	1 7	1 7	43.3	51 5	51.5	...
Viet-Nam	62.3	42.4	38 4	56.2	56.2	12 5	31 6	13 2	30 5	35.6	16 3	30 8	46.2	...
Total	*1 006.5*	*1 038.6*	*999.4*	*904.0*	...	*481.7*	*680 0*	*175.0*	*367 0*	*630 0*	...	*488.8*	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Wheat flour: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61 (concluded)

Tableau 13. - Farine de froment: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES *(concl.)*														
AFRICA														
Cameroun	15.5	15.2	15.7	16.8	...	8.8	11.6	5.0	9.4	12.4	2.5	6.9	11.0	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	31.3	35 8	35.3	38 6	...	17 0	26.1	11.7	17.4	28 0	...	...	..	...
Ghana	35.3	50 6	44 8	59 4	...	20 1	30.9	10.3	31.4	45 3	11.7	25.8	42.9	...
Libya	46.0	46.5	41.5	54.2	...	17.9	30.3	15.8	26.3	42.8	20.1	...	...	...
Madagascar	16.5	17.7	18.8	19 6	19.4	8.8	13.9	3.8	9.2	14.5	5.5	10 4	13 4	...
Nigeria	35 3	45 2	41 2	51 1	...	19 2	32 2	11.9	25 9	40 5	14 1	34.3	48.4	...
Sudan	42 9	66.9	37 4	81 4	...	16 0	30 5	21.2	40 8	58 0	19 8	37 5	52 3	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	52 7	94.7	286 3	465.4	...	137.5	239.9	123.8	308.8	383.1	162 4	322 8	337 9	...
Total	*275.5*	*372.6*	*521.0*	*786.5*	...	*245.3*	*415.4*	*203.5*	*469.2*	*624 6*	*245.0*	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	3 342	3 441	3 653	3 790	...	1 775	2 680	915	1 890	2 820	1 125	2 145	2 910	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 68% of world imports in 1959.

a) Ordinary flour.
b) Coarse-ground flour.
c) Commercial and government exports.
d) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

[1] Excluding intertrade between the regions of the United Arab Republic.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 68% des importations mondiales.

a) Farines.
b) Gruaux.
c) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement.
d) Exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées.

[1] Non compris les échanges entre les régions de la République arabe unie.

Table 14. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 14. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	369 4	143 4	183 0	154 4	132.1	99 2	144.7	52.9	94 1	125 9	28 7	56 6	83 7	70.9
Spain	91 0	63 9	97 0	28 0	29.2	91 5	96.5	—	9 3	12 6	3 7	7.1	16.0	...
Total	*440 4*	*207 3*	*280 0*	*182 4*	*161.3*	*190 7*	*241 2*	*52.9*	*103.4*	*138 5*	*32 4*	*63 7*	*99.7*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[1] a	819 0	734 3	568 6	685.5	885.3	259 6	454 2	116.3	299.7	497.4	247 2	479 3	589 4	...
b	110 0	50 5	16.9	19.6	111.7	2 0	13 2	13.9	18.0	19.6	30 0	63.2	93 1	...
Total	*929 0*	*784.8*	*585 5*	*705.1*	*997.0*	*261 6*	*467 4*	*130.2*	*317.7*	*517.0*	*277 2*	*542.5*	*682 5*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	102 4	0 3	51 6	9 8	...	—	4 7	9 8	9 8	9 8	—	—	0.1	...
British Guiana	42 1	38 8	18 0	57 2	64.5	8 3	10 3	14 5	29 4	42 3	9 2	16 9	29.2	...
Ecuador	11 7	38 1	27 5	17.0	...	9 5	*20 0	*4.2	*8.5	*12.7	6 6	11 2	22 7	...
Total	*156.2*	*77.2*	*97.1*	*84 0*	...	*17.8*	*35 0*	*28.5*	*47.7*	*64.8*	*15 8*	*28 1*	*52.0*	...
ASIA														
Burma	1 863 2	1 753 4	1 410 2	1 692 2	1 749 5	*820 0	1 147 5	344 9	763 2	1 344 3	629 7	1 258 2	1 650.2	...
Cambodia	48 7	194 5	210 9	192 2	*349.1	163 6	191 3	16 9	104 1	145 8	76 5	134 9	*260 7	...
China, Taiwan	109 2	121 8	179 3	160 2	...	*107 4	*107 4	*52 5	*108 8	*108 8	*2 3	*30 0	*30.0	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	72.8	117.2	171.4	59.4	...	128 0	150 2	11 2	27 4	43 4	22 4	35 0	48 6	...
Pakistan	59 5	—	1 7	69 6	68 7	—	—	2 3	11 6	*40 0	13 9	41 6	52 3	...
Thailand	1 263 7	1 570 2	1 143 1	1 091 7	1 200 0	726 7	974 9	277 9	556 8	794 2	298 3	617 2	949 3	*493.9
Viet-Nam	—	183 9	112 7	245 7	340 0	110 4	110 4	36 4	86 0	176 8	72 1	192 1	300 6	...
Total	*3 417 1*	*3 941 0*	*3 229 3*	*3 511 0*	...	*2 056 1*	*2 681 7*	*742 1*	*1 657 9*	*2 653 3*	*1 115 2*	*2 309 0*	*3 291 7*	...
AFRICA														
Madagascar	36 2	21 0	58 2	29 7	23 6	20 1	38.6	12.9	17 6	22 8	5 1	9.8	17 1	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt[2]	214 9	295 8	360 1	22 7	293 5	307 7	317 2	3 2	13 1	13 7	34 3	89.8	205 6	...
Total	*251 1*	*316 8*	*418.3*	*52 4*	*317 1*	*327 8*	*355 8*	*16 1*	*30 7*	*36.5*	*39.4*	*99.6*	*222 7*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	39 5	40 1	44 4	53 5	58 4	19 3	33 3	11 3	19 1	41 1	11.1	23 8	41 6	...
WORLD TOTAL	**6 599**	**6 276**	**6 530**	**6 784**	**7 625**	**4 030**	**5 350**	**1 450**	**3 220**	**5 105**	**2 095**	**4 310**	**6 165**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	38 3	27 3	30.8	33 2	38.5	16 1	23 2	10 2	16 9	25.0	11 3	21 5	30 6	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	82 6	62 8	51 9	78 2	74.7	27 0	37 0	20 8	40 3	53 0	20 1	37 8	61 4	...
Czecholslovakia	57 0	81 0	142 1	136 4	88.0	40 0	58 0	20 0	38 0	55 0	33 0	62 0	81 0	...
France	71 4	87 2	58 2	83 6	87.8	23 9	46 1	11 7	41 6	63 4	29 7	56 0	74 3	...
Germany, Western	117 1	88.5	119 8	154 8	138.4	61.3	86.3	32.1	86.2	120.7	50 5	94 5	127.5	28.1
Netherlands	70.1	58 2	67 4	80 9	80.9	41.1	55 3	16 6	43 2	57 2	28 9	47 2	68 0	17.4
Poland	32.3	28 3	28 4	101 5	100.3	12 6	19 0	20 7	34 6	57 6	52 2	91 8	93 8	12 0
Switzerland	32 6	22 1	18.3	15 8	18.0	10 1	11 7	3 8	7 4	9.4	4 2	8 9	12 6	5 1
United Kingdom	85 4	84 3	86.4	85.4	94.7	42 6	64.7	24 0	47 4	67 9	26 3	47 9	73.3	27 7
Total	*586.8*	*539.7*	*603.3*	*769.8*	*721.3*	*274.7*	*401.3*	*159.9*	*355 6*	*509 2*	*256 2*	*467 6*	*622 5*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	40 0	34.9	34.3	32.3	38.1	14.3	21.4	8.5	14.3	23 8	7.7	17.8	22 7	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61 (concluded)

Tableau 14. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné): Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (*concl.*)														
ASIA														
Ceylon	491.4	522.9	482.2	583.5	528.1	175.2	343.5	75.3	158.6	448.4	124.6	242.5	422.2	84.7
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	591.5	527.4	640.8	535.5	...	343.5	484.5	90.4	235.7	376.1	125.5	256.5	404.7	...
Hong Kong	282.4	313.0	381.5	353.3	369.9	200.5	258.9	87.6	186.9	270.8	98.9	178.9	292.6	...
India[3]	325.0	745.4	396.6	295.4	...	282.2	341.0	13.7	25.6	210.3	158.6	445.8	618.7	...
Indonesia	763.2	563.4	681.5	604.2	...	308.7	455.7	108.9	240.4	347.0	...	508.6	...	...
Japan	759.6	347.2	505.5	277.4	174.6	388.5	454.9	55.7	207.4	228.5	4.9	126.6	153.5	..
Lebanon	14.1	16.9	12.6	15.3	...	7.1	10.0	3.4	10.0	12.4	...	6.6	..	...
North Borneo	19.5	18.2	22.3	18.9	21.3	10.4	16.7	4.8	9.1	14.1	4.8	10.6	14.9	...
Pakistan	440.8	431.0	331.0	51.6	176.0	*200.8	*258.8	15.6	32.1	49.9	8.6	19.5	34.2	...
Sarawak	38.1	47.7	38.9	51.3	...	15.3	*27.0	10.4	19.5	34.7	...	..	..	...
Total	*3 725.6*	*3 533.1*	*3 492.9*	*2 786.4*	...	*1 932.2*	*2 651.0*	*465.8*	*1 125.3*	*1 992.2*	...	*1 807.4*	...	...
AFRICA														
Former French West Africa														
Ivory Coast	12.5	25.9	14.1	35.3	35.3	2.0	7.0	13.7	22.7	32.8	5.0	18.3	28.9	...
Senegal	70.8	111.5	75.2	135.0	...	34.9	54.6	17.6	54.3	90.2	2.5	20.0	..	...
Ghana	8.9	18.6	14.2	33.9	...	4.7	8.5	8.9	17.0	23.9	8.2	12.2	16.6	...
Mauritius	45.1	62.1	70.5	57.1	61.5	51.8	53.2	17.0	30.1	37.4	18.0	37.5	51.5	...
Reunion	35.3	35.4	33.7	35.6	32.1	15.1	24.3	5.1	7.8	33.7	5.5	21.1	22.2	...
South Africa	31.5	48.3	38.6	34.3	50.7	9.3	17.8	0.3	10.2	21.2	12.3	25.4	37.1	...
Sierra Leone	37.4	31.6	22.1	44.0	...	5.3	13.3	6.1	13.2	35.3	5.8	13.4	*28.3	...
Total	*241.5*	*333.4*	*268.4*	*375.2*	..	*123.1*	*178.7*	*68.7*	*155.3*	*274.5*	*57.3*	*147.9*	..	...
WORLD TOTAL	**6 361**	**6 267**	**6 107**	**5 972**	...	**3 255**	**4 515**	**1 060**	**2 485**	**4 220**	**1 665**	**3 675**	**5 205**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 68% of world exports and 66% of world imports in 1959. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate od 65%.

[1] a) Commercial and government exports. b) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. – [2] Excluding intertrade between the regions of the United Arab Republic. – [3] Excludes trade with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du riz. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 68% des exportations mondiales et 66% des importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de coversion conventionnel de 65%.

[1] a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement. b) Exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées. – [2] Non compris les échanges entre les régions de la République arabe unie. – [3] Non compris les échanges avec le Népal, le Tibet, Sikkim et Bhoutan. –

Table 15. - Rye: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 15. - Seigle: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.6
France	—	37 5	18.6	2 0	8.2	9.8	17.9	—	—	0.1	4 1	6.1	6 2	...
Germany, Western	269 0	45 2	34.3	170 6	174.2	12.5	23 4	20.6	123.8	164.1	1.8	14 8	98 5	66.5
Netherlands	29.3	10 6	7 2	7.6	12.0	4.9	5.1	1.3	2.1	4.6	1.8	2 1	5 3	3.3
Sweden	4.4	47.2	14.7	2.2	1.4	13.3	14.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	0 4	0 4	...
Total	*304.4*	*141.5*	*74.9*	*182.6*	*196.0*	*40.5*	*61.3*	*23.0*	*127.0*	*170.1*	*7.7*	*23.4*	*110 5*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	278.6	112.6	156.4	112.8	86.3	117.1	144.9	11.4	34.1	99 0	3.4	43 6	83 4	...
United States[1]	270.4	158.4	185.2	137.3	107.7	25.3	157.3	42.8	55.1	93.0	16 3	35.3	77.2	...
Total	*549.0*	*271.0*	*341.6*	*250.1*	*194.0*	*142.4*	*302.2*	*54.2*	*89.2*	*192.0*	*19.7*	*78.9*	*160.6*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	157 9	314.7	187.8	64.2	138.4	131.5	170.0	13.4	32.7	54.1	20 9	48 2	104 3	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 703**	**1 180**	**1 091**	**1 145**	**1 175**	**565**	**960**	**210**	**575**	**960**	**105**	**335**	**835**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	51.1	45 9	53.9	63.9	48 8	41.9	44.0	11.7	22.5	37.9	18 8	29 6	37.9	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	87 2	69 5	43 2	42 6	67.2	19 9	35 9	10.6	30.8	35.9	8 4	18 7	40 7	...
Denmark	136 6	74 7	32 9	27.2	30.4	18 9	28 4	3.9	12 8	16 3	19 2	24 8	29 4	0.5
Finland	125 0	124.6	61.1	105.4	43.0	20.3	35.2	3.4	30.6	67.0	10.8	26.0	35.9	...
France	19.1	—	—	4.9	—	—	—	—	2 1	—	—	—	—	...
Germany, Western	51.8	143.4	72.9	25.2	19.8	64.5	69.7	6.8	13.7	17.7	14.8	17.0	17.5	2.4
Italy	51.9	66 0	56.4	65.7	218.9	26.6	39.1	14.2	30 4	47.1	48 0	73 9	127 1	53.9
Netherlands	115 6	140 4	97 4	120 3	185.5	64.6	82 0	30 7	76.3	90 1	92 3	149 6	172 6	16.8
Norway	55.5	55.9	59 4	45 8	55.8	23.1	41 8	3.5	14.4	24 8	5.1	23 1	37 6	...
Poland	309.1	—	209 9	1 8	108.5	39.6	110 2	1.8	1.8	1 8	—	33 0	108 5	...
Sweden	45.9	46.2	76 0	67.9	59.9	16.1	35 3	18.3	39.5	59 5	13.1	19.7	24 2	...
Total	*1 048.8*	*766.6*	*763.1*	*570.7*	*837.8*	*335.5*	*521.6*	*104.9*	*274.9*	*398.1*	*230.5*	*415.4*	*631.4*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	87.3	82.7	82.8	95.4	71.7	—	82.5	—	—	80.9	—	11.8	71.7	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 720**	**1 261**	**1 129**	**1 094**	**1 330**	**450**	**810**	**170**	**450**	**780**	**335**	**625**	**1 030**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rye. The countries shown accounted for about 43% of world exports and 61% of world imports in 1959. Exports of the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of exports not shown.

[1] Figures for the United States include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 43% des exportations mondiales et 61% des importations mondiales. Les exportations de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une grande partie des exportations non indiquées.

[1] Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis.

Table 16. - Barley: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-60

Tableau 16. - Orge: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	242 3	139 4	371 6	177 8	99.2	268 4	282 5	124.0	147 6	158 6	50 9	68 5	74 8	19.7
France	420 7	1 699 5	56 9	91 0	539.2	47 4	51 3	0 4	25 8	52 4	97 7	343 0	415 4	...
Netherlands	78 2	66 9	73 9	83 2	53.5	29 6	50 5	22 7	36.4	48 8	28 2	40 1	43 6	29.1
Poland	10 3	18 7	59 0	30 5	81.8	10 4	12 6	17 7	22 0	22 1	36 8	46 4	56.7	...
United Kingdom	141 8	8.7	131 5	248 1	224.1	36 9	38 5	37 2	42.4	79 8	131 8	154 9	165.1	46.1
Total	*893 3*	*1 933 2*	*692 9*	*630 6*	*1 047.8*	*392 7*	*435 4*	*202.0*	*274 2*	*370 0*	*345.4*	*652 9*	*755 6*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	1 765 6	1 336 3	1 624 7	1 362 3	1 040.7	795 9	1 179 0	337 9	732 3	1 000 5	295 2	645 1	855 1	...
United States[1]	1 793 2	1 214 5	2 625 0	2 465 9	1 796.4	1 181 1	2 007 6	517 9	999 6	1 858 4	551 7	850.0	1 304 5	...
Total	*3 558 8*	*2 550 8*	*4 249.7*	*3 828 2*	*2 837.1*	*1 977 0*	*3 186 6*	*855 8*	*1 731 9*	*2 858 9*	*846 9*	*1 495.1*	*2 159 6*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	582 4	566.1	334.6	298 9	299.9	265 2	290 9	87 3	189 1	247 0	118 4	212 9	263 1	...
ASIA														
Iraq	289 5	193.5	313 8	43 3	0.4	212 7	249 5	19 4	34 7	43 0	—	—	0.4	...
Turkey	163 1	—	156 7	199.7	18 5	18 9	154 9	88.1	174.0	174.0	18 5	18 5	18 5	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	300 9	331 4	89 6	—	—	89 6	89 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	*753 5*	*524 9*	*560 1*	*243 0*	*18 9*	*321.2*	*494.0*	*107 5*	*208 7*	*217 0*	*18 5*	*18 5*	*18.9*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	21 3	70 6	96 9	90 1	58.8	69 2	70 1	50 0	70 3	80.9	—	20 1	24 6	...
Morocco[2]	444 8	31 4	68 0	40 7	32.2	28 8	53 8	0 8	10 6	21 6	—	3.3	30 3	...
Tunisia	0.5	—	83 6	120 8	68.7	45 0	74 3	37 3	78 1	109 3	21 8	57.9	68 2	...
Total	*466 6*	*102 0*	*248 5*	*251 6*	*159.7*	*143 0*	*198 2*	*88 1*	*159 0*	*211 8*	*21 8*	*81.3*	*123 1*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	623 8	638 1	321 3	889.9	378 3	167 5	269 9	294 7	524 9	687 2	128 9	224 0	326 2	...
WORLD TOTAL	7 919	7 683	6 894	6 406	5 005	3 515	5 245	1 705	3 220	4 790	1 560	2 835	3 850	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	74 9	110 2	94 0	163 3	100.6	23 4	42 4	35 3	89 7	127 5	30 1	68 9	97 0	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	608 3	676 5	461 3	327 0	282.9	250.4	350 4	89 2	144 4	209 7	67 0	120 0	177 6	...
Denmark	214 0	187 0	311 4	500 6	512.5	179 5	249 6	73 6	203 6	343 0	127 9	340 8	455 6	92.5
France	289 4	0 8	105 5	155.4	29.9	72 3	83 1	95 6	145 5	145 5	20 4	29 6	29 6	...
Germany, Western	1 786.9	1 303.9	1 274 0	1 350 4	1 414.9	765 3	1 003 0	527.7	945.1	1 146.5	535 1	1 095 3	1 245.0	145.7
Ireland	32 0	42.3	55 1	18 4	12 5	3 7	20 8	15 3	16 0	18 3	0 1	10 2	12 5	...
Italy	164 4	241 6	225 9	201 8	364.1	137 7	180.3	53 9	98 3	136 0	84 4	139 2	211 4	127 2
Netherlands	719 8	661 3	498 0	526 4	381.3	255 6	377 8	156.0	268 9	381 5	89 4	196 9	291 1	62 8
Norway	65.1	21 6	18 4	26 2	61.1	4 9	6 8	5 0	9 4	15 1	19 2	48 4	52 8	...
Poland	13 6	130 0	173.3	372 2	230.9	37.6	136 1	13 8	119 3	244 7	188 7	230 9	230 9	262 0
Spain	22.7	86 3	60 9	117 3	61 6	10 9	22 6	0 1	11 6	64 4	13 8	13 8	27.3	...
Sweden	51 6	—	24 5	109 7	73.0	16 9	22.5	10 0	33 0	67 9	19 6	46 7	71 8	...
Switzerland	204 5	223 1	181 7	229 9	224.1	70 9	122 7	49 6	91 5	140 5	57 6	109 3	149 1	36 9
United Kingdom	823 7	1 024 6	1 346 5	1 013 0	715.4	802 1	1 139 1	320 6	596 9	868 4	142 5	412 7	598 6	288 5
Total	*5 070 9*	*4 709 2*	*4 830 5*	*5 111 6*	*4 464 8*	*2 631 2*	*3 754 5*	*1 445 7*	*2 773 2*	*3 889 0*	*1 395 8*	*2 862 7*	*3 650 3*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	17 1	22 6	32 9	28 8	49.6	17 2	25 5	8 2	18 4	24 2	12 6	22 9	26 9	...
United States	637 9	456 5	342 4	283.4	243.8	170 2	236 1	32 2	67 1	129 0	46 3	86 0	117 1	...
Total	*655 0*	*479 1*	*375 3*	*312 2*	*293.4*	*187 4*	*261 6*	*40 4*	*85 5*	*153 2*	*58 9*	*108 9*	*144 0*	...
ASIA														
Israel	24 5	41.6	23 7	49 8	50 0	20 6	20 6	21 3	32.8	33 0	5 6	15 8	25 7	...
Japan	922 4	852 6	716 0	488 4	—	335 6	601 2	166 4	313 9	473 3	—	—	—	...
Lebanon	20 3	25 0	18 0	32 6	...	7.6	9.0	4.1	11.3	21 3	..	6 9	...	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	0 2	—	..	6 4	...	—	—	..	..	...	44 8	75 5	75 5	...
Total	*967 4*	*919 2*	*757 7*	*577 2*	..	*363 8*	*630 8*	*172 0*	*328 0*	*499 0*	*53 0*	*98 2*	*115 0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	7 788	7 454	6 880	6 246	5 170	3 670	5 355	1 725	3 315	4 725	1 585	3 225	4 105	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in barley. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and imports in 1959.

[1] Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs – [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations et des importations mondiales.

[1] Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernements des Etats-Unis. – [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 17. - Oats: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 17. - Avoine: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	54 3	23 6	54 4	26.9	22.1	52 0	52 9	17 2	22 6	23 2	11 4	18 3	18 9	13.3
France	7.9	54 4	0 3	0 9	22.8	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	3 9	20 3	22 2	...
Netherlands	63 0	41 1	60 9	37 2	16.0	34 1	34 9	8 3	18 8	23 0	4 8	10 0	10 1	...
Sweden	12 6	67 3	11 9	6 9	8.1	11 8	11 8	5 3	6 9	6 9	0 5	0 7	0 7	...
Yugoslavia	—	1 0	84 7	14 3	0.5	67 6	84 6	3 1	3 7	10 2	0 5	0 5	0 5	...
Total	*137 8*	*187 4*	*212 2*	*86 2*	*69.5*	*165 6*	*184 3*	*34 2*	*52 4*	*63 9*	*21 1*	*49 8*	*52 4*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	156 0	461 8	261 5	139 0	97.0	177 0	219 7	44 5	82 7	104 1	36 2	62 9	79 6	...
United States[1]	455 6	283 8	358 2	662 1	477.2	181 5	264 3	133 4	256 4	489 5	100 9	224 3	392 2	...
Total	*611 6*	*745 6*	*619 7*	*801 1*	*574.2*	*358 5*	*484 0*	*177 9*	*339 1*	*593 6*	*137 1*	*287 2*	*471 6*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	285.4	407.9	532.1	72.2	353.2	393 2	465.8	44.7	51,1	57.9	133.1	234.0	298 6	...
ASIA														
Turkey	19.7	—	15.1	7.1	3.3	—	15.1	—	—	—	3.3	3.3	3.3	...
AFRICA														
Morocco[2]	9.4	3.1	6.3	2 9	4.0	4 2	4.5	0 1	0.1	1.5	0 4	0.4	3.1	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	204.1	86 8	67 0	398 4	217.0	28 9	38 5	128 9	278.4	323 6	63 9	115 4	153 8	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 496**	**1 667**	**1 723**	**1 547**	*1 40.0*	**1 125**	**1 410**	**435**	**815**	**1 175**	**410**	**790**	**1 125**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1 2	3 1	6 5	7 0	9.0	4 0	6 5	—	3 3	6 7	2.9	7.3	8 9	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	105 1	128 4	118 4	53 8	19.2	73 2	97 1	14 5	29 2	45 8	2 4	6 4	12 4	...
Denmark	67 4	38 4	106 6	125 7	55 9	53 1	85 8	30 1	61 0	83 5	14 5	30 0	39 3	18.7
Finland	29 8	37.3	5 0	28 2	5 1	3 2	4 9	3 6	18 4	20 2	0 5	0 5	0 5	...
France	31.3	0.3	14.6	3 0	0 1	12 2	12 9	2.5	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.1	0 1	...
Germany, Western	218 1	213 3	303 1	402 5	493 1	175 2	245 2	68 4	213.2	321 7	129 3	325 2	391.2	27.4
Ireland	4 9	10 4	40 3	25 7	3 2	*30 0	*34 1	16 6	24 6	25 7	2 9	3 2	3 2	...
Italy	86 7	62 2	72 2	76 3	123 4	49 3	58 2	19 9	45 6	54.8	28 0	51 6	68.7	54.6
Netherlands	343 2	299 0	311 1	330 7	318 4	165 8	230 5	108 1	147.7	231 7	74 2	133 8	246 1	56.4
Sweden	48.0	1.2	61.4	123 8	65.8	32 8	55 0	19 6	41.8	74 2	23.6	45.6	63 9	...
Switzerland	136 2	133 4	113 1	117 0	118.1	60 4	83 9	23 6	42.0	86 9	24 6	43 9	76.1	42 1
United Kingdom	23 3	51 0	170 6	121.9	27.2	93.9	135.8	65.9	108.4	116.4	3.4	11.8	18.3	20.1
Yugoslavia	11 3	7 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	*1 106 5*	*985 8*	*1 326 1*	*1 415 6*	*1 238 5*	*753 1*	*1 049 9*	*372 8*	*738.1*	*1 070 6*	*306.4*	*659 4*	*928 7*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	93 9	393 7	162 1	27 1	19.2	127 0	154 2	6.2	12 3	18.9	7.0	11.5	15 8	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 381**	**1 611**	**1 741**	**1 607**	**1 420**	**1 030**	**1 410**	**420**	**835**	**1 215**	**355**	**755**	**1 065**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oats. The countries listed accounted for about 88% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1959.

[1] Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs. - [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 88% des exportations mondiales et 90% des importations mondiales.

[1] Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis. - [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 18. - Maize: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 18. - Maïs: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Hungary	114.7	17.5	43.1	46.3	37.7	30.9	35.1	21.4	24.7	24.7	24.9	32.3	32.3	21.0
Italy	17.3	9.7	1.7	2.5	3.6	1.2	1.6	0.4	1.7	2.3	0.2	2.6	3.3	0.1
Yugoslavia	50.3	49.3	571.8	316.9	513.5	359.0	514.4	83.3	180.6	192.1	201.3	372.4	435.1	...
Total	*182.3*	*76.5*	*616.6*	*365.7*	*554.8*	*391.1*	*551.1*	*105.1*	*207.0*	*219.1*	*226.4*	*407.3*	*470.7*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[1] a	2 976.7	4 521.3	4 547.5	5 583.7	5 482.7	2 041.6	3 143.6	1 175.2	2 633.7	3 989.7	1 138.3	2 383.0	3 636.8	...
b	13.8	23.3	19.9	11.1	...	5.1	9.7	2.3	5.9	9.5	4.5	8.9	12.5	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	1 065.2	788.6	1 678.9	2 686.0	2 569.9	527.2	1 140.4	564.1	959.3	1 795.8	5.8	1 460.5	2 257.7	...
ASIA														
Cambodia	86.7	98.9	117.9	106.8	...	32.6	61.8	8.6	27.4	46.7	39.9	61.4	...	...
Hong Kong	69.9	26.4	2.9	7.7	13.0	2.1	2.4	—	0.1	2.6	4.7	5.7	7.5	...
Thailand	81.5	64.3	162.9	236.8	514.7	30.0	58.8	11.5	16.7	47.8	52.0	59.6	115.8	...
Total	*238.1*	*189.6*	*283.7*	*351.3*	...	*64.7*	*123.0*	*20.1*	*44.2*	*97.1*	*96.6*	*126.7*	...	...
AFRICA														
Angola	130.7	31.0	167.8	149.2	...	86.1	143.7	31.3	45.5	103.7	24.8	45.4	69.9	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	32.4	220.5	104.8	114.9	...	91.7	104.8	—	42.1	62.1	0.1	0.2	6.5	...
Kenya	4.3	23.0	99.4	55.2	9.3	59.4	89.4	47.1	47.2	55.1	—	9.2	9.3	—
Morocco[3]	133.1	54.4	83.8	75.0	*101.2	42.0	47.2	10.8	33.2	49.8	45.7	60.6	63.6	...
South Africa	861.2	1 024.7	1 080.5	409.7	572.0	616.7	861.6	142.5	288.3	337.8	161.4	231.5	372.1	...
Tanganyika	108.1	9.2	1.2	6.3	44.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.9	3.3	4.6	11.4	26.0	1.9
Total	*1 269.8*	*1 362.8*	*1 537.5*	*810.3*	...	*896.1*	*1 247.7*	*231.9*	*458.2*	*611.8*	*236.6*	*358.3*	*547.4*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**6 739**	**7 422**	**9 562**	**10 393**	**10 715**	**4 320**	**6 845**	**2 225**	**4 565**	**7 125**	**1 805**	**5 020**	**7 545**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	343.8	372.3	349.2	320.8	465.5	237.2	305.1	63.7	166.3	263.4	142.3	258.2	365.1	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	409.3	411.7	480.0	521.8	553.5	214.2	335.5	135.0	230.5	353.9	128.4	281.0	426.4	...
Denmark	29.9	22.1	56.4	122.0	179.8	22.3	33.5	29.4	54.0	80.2	64.9	106.8	142.2	407
Finland	67.8	55.1	35.7	28.6	44.4	10.9	30.5	4.1	18.9	20.7	22.3	42.8	43.7	...
France	413.5	174.7	363.9	172.7	163.2	167.0	254.9	52.5	101.3	143.6	29.4	79.1	119.6	...
Germany, Western	688.0	707.9	741.3	863.0	888.4	407.8	553.4	217.4	473.7	673.2	241.3	532.6	738.4	220.1
Ireland	112.8	16.6	23.9	68.5	139.7	9.7	15.2	16.6	39.0	57.2	35.6	101.1	132.2	...
Italy	455.8	345.8	669.5	1 065.4	1 704.2	293.1	533.6	150.6	397.3	741.5	565.2	975.6	1 379.4	408.1
Netherlands	646.9	774.2	932.9	1 119.3	1 332.0	408.3	651.5	247.7	483.7	782.7	343.3	588.8	972.8	366.8
Norway	58.6	44.0	48.2	76.5	55.2	35.9	42.0	19.9	34.2	57.9	19.4	31.0	38.0	...
Poland	26.8	11.5	55.8	12.8	55.1	35.9	51.3	1.5	1.5	11.4	53.5	53.8	53.8	...
Portugal	28.6	18.5	21.1	32.6	18.8	8.5	12.5	6.7	16.4	24.6	1.3	6.3	12.8	6.6
Spain	66.3	49.5	51.3	100.5	68.3	4.9	22.7	13.0	20.5	53.7	3.5	30.9	54.6	...
Sweden	40.9	28.3	37.0	55.3	47.9	15.8	23.9	16.0	24.5	39.2	15.7	22.6	40.6	...
Switzerland	57.4	80.4	77.8	69.0	83.3	40.0	55.0	13.4	17.2	32.1	22.0	37.4	57.0	18.1
United Kingdom	1 561.4	1 650.0	2 338.7	2 970.6	3 147.3	1 075.0	1 584.7	855.3	1 551.8	2 119.4	871.6	1 712.0	2 311.6	907.3
Total	*5 007.8*	*4 762.6*	*6 282.7*	*7 599.4*	*8 946.6*	*2 986.5*	*4 506.1*	*1 853.5*	*3 709.9*	*5 454.7*	*2 559.7*	*4 860.0*	*6 888.2*	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 18. - Maize: Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61 (concluded)

Tableau 18. - Maïs: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES *(concl.)*														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	214.3	254 5	327 8	306 2	379 7	81.9	166.1	44.4	86.3	145 9	40 0	87.9	182.6	...
Mexico[3]	123 3	817 6	807 3	32 4	8 4	590.2	751.1	28 2	30 8	31 5	2 2	4 0	6 1	2 0
Total	*337.6*	*1 072.1*	*1 135 1*	*338.6*	*388.1*	*672.1*	*917.2*	*72.6*	*117.1*	*177.4*	*42 2*	*91.9*	*188 7*	...
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	50.8	57 7	71.2	73 7	...	33 1	48.3	12 0	31 9	53 1	21 4	44 1	73 3	...
Hong Kong	76 3	37 6	19.3	34 9	55.7	9 3	13 0	4.1	10 3	20 9	14 0	21 0	35.9	...
Japan	344 8	515.9	666 2	913 5	1 353 7	288 1	434.1	234 5	476 9	635.9	294 7	581 8	907 0	...
Total	*471 9*	*611 2*	*756 7*	*1 022 1*	...	*330.5*	*495.4*	*250 6*	*519 1*	*709 9*	*330 1*	*646.9*	*1 016 2*	...
AFRICA														
United Arab Rep. : Egypt	86.3	74.9	58.8	106 9	...	32.8	56.6	0.7	17.2	61.5	—	—	49.3	...
WORLD TOTAL	**6 656**	**7 340**	**9 381**	**9 925**	**11 790**	**4 575**	**6 800**	**2 385**	**4 775**	**7 010**	**3 160**	**6 035**	**8 780**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1959.

[1] Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs. a) Commercial and government exports ; b) exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. — [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — [3] Excluding imports through free zones (*perímetros libres*).

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

[1] Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis. a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement ; b) exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées. — [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — [3] Non compris les importations par les zones franches (*perímetros libres*).

Table 19. - Potatoes: Trade, annually 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 19. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country / Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	7 5	9.5	16.2	0.2	5.0	13.3	13.3	—	—	—		0 1	0.1	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	132 5	48.2	282 4	130 9	52.9	124.6	192 6	75.9	100 2	126.0	3 2	7.1	42.7	...
Denmark	67 0	74.3	193 5	149.3	92.9	112 9	114 5	60.7	86 0	91 3	29 9	50 0	54.C	20 0
France	266 2	253.9	226 6	237.9	335.6	66.7	133 3	40 5	54 9	122 6	52 3	78 1	191 4	...
Germany, Western	43 9	41.4	105 8	32 4	33.5	76 4	90 9	8.8	12 7	12 8	7 4	9 6	9 6	7.6
Ireland	39.1	50.7	37 2	42 1	65.9	11.4	12.1	7.9	9.3	9 4	29.1	35 2	35.4	...
Italy	148 7	144.5	176 0	280.9	229.7	145.5	157 8	18.1	189 5	248 9	10 1	201 7	222 3	4 1
Netherlands	689 2	349 7	679 9	631.1	413.8	276.1	319 9	212.3	344 6	383 3	104 3	157 1	186 5	15.0
Poland	35 2	54 4	90 8	183 2	74.7	28 2	28 2	1 0	43 4	46 7	4 6	42 3	51 9	...
Spain	99 5	166 8	88 7	107.6	112.7	87 9	88.3	6 4	96 2	96 9	14 3	111 1	112.6	...
Switzerland	22 0	28.2	62 2	99.2	41.8	3 1	5.7	23 8	25 3	33 6	1 6	6 9	9 8	17 3
United Kingdom[1]	74 9	71.9	56 9	44.7	73.0	21 8	21.8	13 6	13 8	13 8	35 8	38 9	38 9	29 7
Total	*1 625.7*	*1 293.5*	*2 016 2*	*1 939.5*	*1 531.5*	*967 9*	*1 178.4*	*469 0*	*975 9*	*1 185 3*	*292 6*	*738 1*	*955.2*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	176 8	116.4	187 1	104 6	83.2	138 0	143 6	30 0	56 4	62 4	15 5	24 5	26 4	...
United States	153 0	136.1	123 7	134 2	153.5	52 8	87 5	20 7	68 1	105 1	27.2	116 7	147 0	...
Total	*329.8*	*252.5*	*310 8*	*238 8*	*236.7*	*190.8*	*231.1*	*50.7*	*124.5*	*167 5*	*42.7*	*141.2*	*173 4*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	76.7	13.4	7.0	34 2	118.3	3.9	7.0	—	1.0	21.7	20.6	53.4	106.9	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	36.4	42.0	25.1	53 6	54.3	22 6	24 7	6 0	36 3	50 1	14.1	48.5	52 1	8.1
Japan	27 8	23.1	29 5	27 4	23.2	14.3	23 6	9 1	13 3	22 5	2 8	7 3	17 4	...
Total	*64 2*	*65.1*	*54.6*	*81 0*	*77.5*	*36 9*	*48 3*	*15 1*	*49 6*	*72 6*	*16.9*	*55 8*	*69 5*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	77 5	64.0	59 9	71 6	72.7	57.0	57 0	5 2	71 3	71.5	5 3	72 2	72 3	...
Morocco[2]	7 0	9 2	30 6	57.1	*53.2	28 9	30 4	11 4	54 7	56 6	32 5	51 2	52 5	...
South Africa	25 5	24 6	7 5	17 7	...	6 1	7 0	7 5	14 2	16 9	3.8	10 2	16.1	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt[3]	56 7	39 6	45 1	91.5	...	39 3	40 9	54.0	88 9	91 0	28 5	123 4	128 1	...
Total	*166 7*	*137 4*	*143.1*	*237.9*	...	*131 3*	*135 3*	*78 1*	*229 1*	*236 0*	*70 1*	*257 0*	*269 4*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**2 423**	**2 026**	**2 792**	**2 605**	**2 515**	**1 470**	**1 765**	**675**	**1 525**	**1 860**	**495**	**1 395**	**1 765**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	21.0	25.2	16 9	41.3	27.5	14.6	14 9	1 0	24 2	25 2	2.0	25 3	25.5	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	108 6	108 1	115 9	145.2	151.8	37 8	39 5	20 8	56 7	60 2	35 4	87 8	90 2	...
France	189 8	163 6	328 5	284 1	184.4	212 1	212 6	109 4	199 1	214 4	35 0	138 3	140 0	...
Germany, Western	197 7	146 9	173 8	472 4	357.4	67 0	69 6	36 0	188 4	250 0	55 6	233.1	273 9	33 3
Italy	131.9	106.6	111.9	49.8	80.5	44.0	48.4	6.7	8.2	9.6	6.9	8.8	12 1	54.1
Portugal	28 4	34 1	21.9	19 1	67.4	17 2	17.2	11 4	11.7	11 8	30 3	57.2	58 7	31.1
Spain	81 4	62 2	96 4	55 9	62 5	37 7	61 7	26 0	31 5	31 5	17.7	29 9	31.3	...
Sweden	77 3	10 6	108 1	133 5	73.0	63 4	79 2	38 4	81 1	92 7	42.1	71 5	71 8	...
Switzerland	64 9	34 3	39 5	31 9	24.6	14 0	14 3	2 4	6 8	7 3	1 4	4 3	4 7	1 5
United Kingdom	494 8	209 4	737 6	538 4	270.8	558 9	592 3	234 2	501 3	533 1	43.6	250 2	264 8	41.6
Total	*1 395 8*	*901 0*	*1 750 5*	*1 771.6*	*1 299 9*	*1 066 7*	*1 149 7*	*486 3*	*1 109 0*	*1 235 8*	*270 0*	*906 4*	*973.0*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	82 0	91 9	72 3	88 8	145.6	43.9	65 3	7 1	48 9	75 7	18.7	103 0	142 1	...
United States	123.2	75.3	116 4	41 7	23.3	97.2	99.6	14 2	25 7	26 1	7.5	11.0	11 1	...
Total	*205.2*	*167.2*	*188.7*	*130 5*	*168.9*	*141.1*	*164.9*	*21.3*	*74 6*	*101 8*	*26.2*	*114 0*	*153.2*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	6.2	29 9	7.2	—	0.2	3.2	3 2	—	—	—	0 2	0.2	0.2	...
Brazil	20 3	7 6	3 8	4 9	...	1 7	1 8	1 5	1 5	2 3	2.6	...	...	...
Uruguay	58 7	67.7	35 3	46 4	85.1	15 5	*26 8	17 0	18 1	30 6	12 5	26 6	53.1	...
Venezuela	24 5	19 7	19 9	20 9	...	—	0 1	7 3	8.5	8.5	3.6	8.3	...	...
Total	*109.7*	*124.9*	*66.2*	*72.2*	—	*20.4*	*31.9*	*25.8*	*28.1*	*41.4*	*18.9*	...	...	...

For notes see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Potatoes : Trade, annually 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61 (concluded)

Tableau 19. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES *(concl.)*														
ASIA														
Ceylon	30 8	36 7	44 0	47.9	56.6	20 0	30 5	10 9	23 2	36 3	12 9	28 9	42 3	12 4
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	37 3	33 5	33 4	31 8	...	14 6	24 2	7.2	15 2	23 8	9 0	16.0	26.7	...
Hong Kong	17 0	15 8	17.7	20.1	19.4	6 7	11 8	3 1	7 4	13 9	4 6	7 6	14 4	...
Total	*85 1*	*86 0*	*95.1*	*99 8*	...	*41 3*	*66 5*	*21.2*	*45 8*	*74 0*	*26 5*	*52.5*	*83.4*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	119 6	156 8	192 4	178 8	223 7	55.5	107 7	54 5	63 4	101 9	38.3	49.4	122 9	...
Morocco[3]	38 4	35 2	35 0	20 8	...	5 1	7 5	10 0	10 2	10 2	5 2	5 5	8 8	...
Tunisia	27 8	17 9	15.3	12.1	14.3	3 7	6 6	3 8	4 4	4 7	2 8	2 9	4 8	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt[3]	8 7	8 8	21.1	13 5	. .	14 9	14 9	8 5	8 5	8.5	11 4	11 4	11 4	. .
Total	*194 5*	*218 7*	*263 8*	*225 2*	...	*79 2*	*136 7*	*76 8*	*86 5*	*125.3*	*57 7*	*69 2*	*147 9*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**2 336**	**1 887**	**2 702**	**2 702**	**237 5**	**1 540**	**1 770**	**740**	**1 580**	**1 855**	**480**	**1 420**	**1 715**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing : world totals represent estimates of total trade in potatoes. The countries shown accounted for about 91% of world exports and 85% of world imports in 1959.

[1] Excluding potatoes for consumption. — [2] Excluding intertrade between the regions of the United Arab Republic. — [3] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en pommes de terre. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations mondiales et 85% des importations mondiales.

[1] Non compris les pommes de terre pour la consommation. — [2] Mon compris les échanges entre les régions de la République arabe unie. — [3] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent tout le Maroc.

Table 21 - Cotton *(concluded from p. 54)*

NOTE: Data are taken from national sources as well as from *Cotton*, quarterly statistical bulletin of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cotton. The countries shown accounted for about 83% of world exports and imports in 1959.

[1] Beginning in 1958, converted from running bales at 500 lb. per bale. — [2] Data refer to Iranian year beginning about 22 March and to quarters ending about 21 of the last month of the period. — [3] Includes linters.

Tableau 21 - Coton *(suite de la p. 54)*

NOTE: Les données proviennent de sources nationales ainsi que de *Cotton*, le bulletin trimestriel de statistique du Comité consultatif international du coton, Washington. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 83% des exportations et des importations mondiales.

[1] A partir de 1958, les données ont été converties à partir de balles courantes de 500 lb. — [2] Les données se rapportent à l'années iranienne commençant vers le 22 mars et aux trimestres se terminant le 21 du dernier mois de la période. — [3] Y compris les linters.

Table 20. - Sugar (raw basis): Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 20. - Sucre (brut): Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	129 4	78.9	110.2	113 6	119 4	37 5	61.6	22.9	68 1	103 7	14 3	28.2	36 3	...
Denmark	31 7	66 8	71 9	30.2	27 1	23 5	61.1	8.8	16.3	26.0	4.1	8.9	19.5	2.7
France	691 8	529 2	491 9	436 2	606 9	251 4	357 7	89 7	201 2	325 9	107 1	207.1	343 7	...
Hungary	42 8	10 4	30 4	68 1	147 3	14 9	28 7	3 3	10 2	15 3	36 6	66.2	89.5	...
Italy	0 6	360.8	7.1	17.2	—	6.8	6 9	4.4	10.2	14.9	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	49 3	31 2	30 0	33.6	132 7	17 0	22 9	10 3	16 7	23 8	19 1	64 1	107 7	20 2
Poland[1]	66 2	106 3	241 4	305 8	265 7	99 4	116 7	55 6	114 9	159 3	51 2	75 3	102 0	...
United Kingdom	637 4	741 5	617 8	595 8	532 4	281 3	470 4	128 7	279 8	451 6	177 6	283 9	443 0	101 2
Total	*1 649.2*	*1 925.1*	*1 600.7*	*1 600 5*	*1 731 5*	*731.8*	*1 126.0*	*323.7*	*717.4*	*1 120.5*	*410.0*	*733.7*	*1 141.7*	...
U.S.S.R.	189.6	207.1	217.8	214.4	*260 9	468.5	201.2	60.9	115.8	133.7	*76.9	*118.3	*159.6	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Barbados[2]	141 9	195 7	145.4	170 7	*142 5	84 6	127.6	24 6	98 9	144 8	18 9	94 3	131.2	...
Cuba	5 381 6	5 407 0	5 565 7	4 877.7	*5 634 5	*3 291 5	*4 701 1	*812 0	*2 355 6	*3 875 9	*1 480 6	*3 404 7	*4 469 3	...
Dominican Republic	696 4	770 3	670 4	670 7	*1 099 1	410 9	*573 8	233 1	483 4	591 3	††174 5	465 9	687.6	...
Guadeloupe	123 3	113 0	113 7	135 5	155 0	87 3	113 4	32.3	103 9	128 7	38 9	122 4	147.7	...
Haiti	27.9	24.3	*6 5	*6.2	*30 1	*4 5	*6 5	—	*3.2	*3 2	—	††5.7	††30.1	...
Jamaica	379 0	308 1	272 1	317 4	*366 5	234 1	256 1	59 2	213 9	297 2	79 5	223 7	326 8	92 8
Martinique	72 1	59 2	60 5	69 3	*68 2	58 1	60 4	13 3	152 1	68 7	5 3	32 7	68.3	...
Mexico	32 6	100 3	179 6	155 2	451 5	119 9	137 8	46 5	*103 3	*118 2	37 8	*61 4	*447 5	195.2
Trinidad and Tobago	150 0	144 5	160 7	153 9	202 6	142 7	154.5	64 0	148 8	153 7	56 8	150 3	181 7	...
Total	*7 004 8*	*7 122 4*	*7 174 6*	*6 556 5*	*8 150 0*	*4 433 6*	*6 131 2*	*1 285 0*	*3 563 1*	*5 381 7*	*1 892 3*	*4 561 1*	*6 490.2*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	18 7	423 9	758 2	616 1	*854 8	352 2	515 2	189 5	315 0	500 6	219 1	††402 5	††524 4	...
British Guiana	249 9	259 6	305 1	259 2	*327 3	104 1	196.0	32 9	100 6	160 8	48 5	125 8	206.3	...
Peru	433 6	501 3	414 5	482 5	*513 7	198 2	266 2	124 8	226 0	320 3	110 2	221 3	341 6	...
Total	*702 2*	*1 184 8*	*1 477 8*	*1 357.8*	*1 695 8*	*654 5*	*977.4*	*347 2*	*641.6*	*981 7*	*377 8*	*749 6*	*1 072.3*	...
ASIA														
China, Taiwan	738 7	865 1	*789 2	*665 7	*914 0	*429.9	*603 9	*301 5	*501 2	*595 4	*336 3	*558.0	*664.2	...
Hong Kong	64 9	61 3	63 1	54 4	58 1	31 8	46 4	8 6	26 5	39 1	13 5	27 2	43 3	...
India	21 8	162 8	42 1	19 0	0 2	0 4	8 6	12 2	18 6	19 0	—	0 2	0 2	...
Indonesia	171 7	146 8	88 6	39 7	*34 8	17 3	75 0	—	—	4 2	6 4	13 9	33.8	...
Philippines	919.7	670 0	903 8	919 2	*1 089 0	599 9	*796.9	233 0	547 5	††795 8	††236 6	635 0	††796.9	...
Total	*1 916 8*	*1 904 9*	*1 886 8*	*1 698.0*	*2 096.1*	*1 079 3*	*1 530 8*	*555 3*	*1 193 8*	*1 453 5*	*592 8*	*1 234 3*	*1 538.4*	...
AFRICA														
Angola	31 8	40 7	34.0	29 9	40 7	12.9	19 8	3 5	6 7	12 0	8 7	17 4	22 8	...
Mauritius	540 3	585 7	523.1	512.0	*298 2	85.0	261 7	33 3	65 0	251 0	47 6	102 3	††208 3	...
Mozambique	98 2	122 3	132.4	114.1	110 2	46 6	93 6	9 8	*40 8	71 7	20 2	32 2	77 2	...
Reunion	185 8	196 7	191 2	156 6	204 2	63.7	86 7	28 0	28 8	71 2	62 3	65.9	103.1	...
South Africa	182 9	148 7	241 5	249 4	*262 7	38.2	132 8	58 1	118 6	188 4	66 0	146 7	204 8	...
Total	*1 039 0*	*1 094 1*	*1 122.0*	*1 062.0*	*916 0*	*246 4*	*594 6*	*132 7*	*259 9*	*595 1*	*204.8*	*364.5*	*616 2*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	750 9	905 8	700 9	660.6	818 5	199 1	471 6	155 8	296 1	463 3	172 1	355 6	632.0	...
Fiji	132 2	176 4	188 0	186 4	222 0	22 3	83 7	14 0	23 6	112 4	49 7	81 2	115 3	...
Total	*883 1*	*1 082 2*	*888 9*	*847.0*	*1 040 5*	*221 4*	*555 3*	*169 8*	*319 7*	*575 7*	*221 8*	*436.8*	*747 3*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**14 093**	**15 382**	**15 449**	**14 583**	*17 240*	**8 425**	**11 950**	**3 145**	**7 450**	**11 280**	**4 070**	**8 840**	**12 675**	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 20. - Sugar (raw basis): Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61 (concluded)

Tableau 20. - Sucre (brut): Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	58 7	53 8	24 8	10 3	1 2	22 3	22 7	9.5	9.6	19 9	0 3	0 5	0 9	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	45 1	56 4	53 1	66 6	131 4	47 0	50 7	2 6	28 1	42 6	63 7	105 0	129 9	...
Finland	145 3	136,2	154 0	141.6	123 6	†73 0	†126 2	37 3	69 6	†126.3	26 2	49 5	83.6	...
France	343 9	549.5	457 9	537 8	776 8	245 8	353 6	108 4	229 3	332 8	263 8	525 4	691 8	...
Germany, Western	284 0	577 0	33 9	162.6	116 8	7.6	17.6	15 0	65 6	139 4	36 9	74 8	104 8	11.3
Hungary	56 5	35 7	51.5	10 9	30 2	33 3	48 5	3 3	10.9	10 9	4 8	16 4	26 3	...
Ireland	45 5	46 1	44 0	65 6	26.0	29 8	35 6	6 5	61 2	65 6	—	26.0	26.0	...
Netherlands	227 9	293,1	252 0	162 2	215 6	112 7	208 4	37 7	81 7	126 7	58 5	105 6	156 5	30.8
Norway	172 5	139 6	148 2	153 9	152 9	57 0	116 8	28 3	57 7	118 6	22 2	55 5	116 7	...
Portugal	127.4	138 5	141.5	143.0	162 5	80 0	99.8	26.9	60 6	97 5	34 4	76.4	113 5	37.4
Spain	22 2	39 0	149 5	42 0	34 6	32 8	61 5	16 7	17 3	35 4	9 6	12.6	19.3	...
Switzerland	224 1	210 4	248.9	199.1	217 6	120.2	202.4	39.0	99.3	162.0	36 5	95 8	168 7	37.8
United Kingdom	2 371 8	2 920.4	2 708 7	2 588 3	2 330 6	1 402 9	2 013 9	640 1	1 334 5	1 991 4	532 8	1 225 1	1 799 5	568 4
Total	*4 124.9*	*5 195.7*	*4 468 0*	*4 283.9*	*4 319 8*	*2 264.4*	*3 357.7*	*971.3*	*2 125.4*	*3 259.1*	*1 089 7*	*2 368.6*	*3 437 5*	...
U.S.S.R.	347.0	671.0	394.6	334.8	[1] 698.7	169.4	213.9	18.4	22.1	44.4	[1]258.3	[1]774.2	[1]998.4	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada[2]	663 2	637 9	678 2	700 1	627 1	273 8	457 7	68 0	325 8	537 4	68 9	310 3	440 3	...
United States	3 785 3	3 779 1	4 321 3	4 148.3	4 062.9	2 411 2	3 542 8	1 015 9	2 301 4	3 605 5	1 096 8	2 442 5	3 519 4	...
Total	*4 448 4*	*4 417 0*	*4 999 5*	*4 848.4*	*4 690 0*	*2 685 0*	*4 000 5*	*1 083 9*	*2 627 2*	*4 142 9*	*1 165 7*	*2 752 8*	*3 959.7*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	79.4	246.7	134 6	112.1	124.3	41.8	91.7	22 1	54.7	85 3	3 7	75.2	79.3	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	205 7	133 0	201 3	188 0	205.4	69 4	150 7	55 4	93 2	147 9	62 3	103 5	177.6	37.4
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	256 1	218 1	274 8	234.3	...	144 6	195 6	45 9	98 3	165 4	64 5	130 4	200.4	...
Hong Kong	125 0	112 9	140 2	92 1	126 6	51 0	90 1	10 5	30 8	67 4	30 7	46 1	92.1	...
India	28 4	16 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Iran[4]	292 5	241 5	271 3	305 6	. .	*165.7	*212 0	75.4	137.5	199.1	..	..	..	...
Iraq	152 7	157.2	188 4	182 2	*30 3	90 6	146 3	50 8	96 9	146 2	63 5	141 8	183.7	...
Japan	1 146 2	1 117 1	1 171 0	1 172.3	1 251 4	526.9	860.7	336 9	565 0	896 3	338 5	574 6	954 9	...
Lebanon	33 3	28 5	26 2	11.4	*41 0	19 2	20 7	2.7	6 5	9.4	...	5 3	*37.4	...
Pakistan	95 0	101 0	57 7	—	—	*28 8	*43 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	*2 334 9*	*2 126 0*	*2 330 9*	*2 185.9*	...	*1 096.2*	*1 719.4*	*577 6*	*1 028 2*	*1 631.7*	..	...	..	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	171.7	216.9	208.5	209.2	231 2	92.0	137.3	†46 3	†101.9	†151 0	†48 3	†106.4	†162.1	...
Former French West Africa														
Ivory Coast	11 0	14 4	16 2	20 3	21 1	9 3	12.1	7 1	13 5	17 7	9 0	10 9	14.6	...
Senegal - Mali	63 9	78 5	77 2	81 6	...	45 3	61.6	21 8	44 0	62 9	26 3	45.1	...	...
Morocco[5]	317 4	344 0	338 5	340.0	373 6	154 5	237 0	116 2	189 2	248 0	99.1	188 9	265 2	...
Sudan	124 3	124 3	112 2	126 5	*116 9	59 8	83 4	30 2	66 2	93 6	32 1	56 9	83 2	...
Tunisia	77 3	72 1	78 9	83 8	84 5	15 7	46 2	25 8	39 7	63 9	20 8	35.6	60	...
Total	*765 6*	*850.2*	*831 5*	*861.4*	...	*376 6*	*577.6*	*247 4*	*454 5*	*637 1*	*235 6*	*443.8*		...
OCEANIA														
New Zeland	96 2	100 0	111 4	96.4	45 6	52 1	83 1	20 9	48 9	62 4	20 3	45 6	45.6	...
WORLD TOTAL	**13 724**	**15 018**	**15 166**	**14 454**	**15 920**	**7 640**	**11 480**	**3 340**	**7 225**	**11 285**	**3 830**	**8 530**	**12 345**	...

NOTE : Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Refined sugar has been converted to raw basis by factors of 1.070 for the United States and 1.087 for other countries. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in sugar. The countries shown accounted for about 91% of world exports and 88% of world imports in 1959.

† Tel quel.

[1] Official data received by questionnaire, including exports to the U.S.S.R. – [2] Source : *Statistical Bulletin* of the International Sugar Council. – [3] Includes fancy molasses converted into sugar equivalent. – [4] Data refer to Iranian year beginning about 22 March and to quarters ending about 21 of the last month of the period. – [5] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre raffiné ont été converties en équivalent de sucre brut à raison de 1,070 pour les Etats Unis et de 1,087 pour les autres pays. Les totaux par continent comprennent seulement les pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations mondiales et 88% des importations mondiales en 1959.

† Tel quel.

[1] Données officielles fournies en réponse à un questionnaire, y compris les exportations à l'U.R.S.S. – [2] Source : *Bulletin de statistique* du Conseil international des sucres. – [3] Y compris les mélasses concentrées (*fancy molasses*) converties en équivalent de sucre. – [4] Les données se rapportent à l'année iranienne commençant vers le 22 mars et aux trimestre se terminant le 21 du dernier mois de la période. – [5] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 21. - Cotton (lint): Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 21. - Coton (fibre): Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*													
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
El Salvador	27.9	25.2	29.7	44.0	30 4	17 2	21.9	17 4	40 7	*44 0	11 3	22.9	29 1	...
Mexico	421 9	283.9	341.0	405 5	311.4	120 9	240 9	74 6	137.9	313 9	36 5	52 2	207.7	...
Nicaragua	36 3	36 0	42 7	61.7	...	27.3	35 7	24 3	59.4	61 7	7 4	...	...	...
United States[1]	1 032 7	1 572 6	1 042.8	834 7	1 709 0	661 4	863.2	167 7	328.3	433.0	615 9	1 000 2	1 223 2	...
Total	*1 518 8*	*1 917 7*	*1 456 2*	*1 345.9*	...	*826 8*	*1 161.7*	*279 0*	*566 3*	*852 6*	*671 1*		...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	0 5	10 5	2 5	9 5	8 6	—	0 1	4 4	6 9	8 2	2 3	5 8	7 0	...
Brazil	142 9	66 2	40 2	77 6	...	24 7	37.6	0 6	21 0	62 7	10 5	44.7	69.0	...
Peru	108 0	80 2	106.2	115 2	...	41 2	78 8	14·3	50 5	83 2	8.3	36.3	64.9	...
Total	*251 4*	*156 9*	*148 9*	*202 3*	.	*65 9*	*116 5*	*19 3*	*78 4*	*154 1*	*21 1*	*86.8*	*140.9*	...
ASIA														
Burma	23 3	10 2	7.1	11 7	16 2	3 7	6 5	1 7	6.1	11.1	6 2	10 0	12 4	...
India	71 3	40 3	72 8	58 6	35 5	36 0	58 1	18 5	32 5	49 7	10.6	19.7	22 2	...
Iran[6]	38 5	44 2	38 9	49.4	...	30 1	*35 0	7 0	10 5	29 8	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	131 8	114 7	97.4	54 2	88 5	49 6	78 0	18 4	35 9	47 1	25 6	63 2	82 4	...
Turkey	34 6	60 6	34 5	97 5	80 2	2 3	13 2	18 6	41 9	52 9	35 8	40 6	43 2	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	56 2	81 6	78 1	90 9	81 3	55 9	56 6	23 5	54 3	58 7	25 3	42 1	51 0	...
Total	*355 7*	*351 6*	*328 8*	*362 3*		*177 6*	*247 4*	*87.7*	*181 2*	*249 3*	..	...	..	...
AFRICA														
Angola	5 6	7.4	5 0	6 4	...	1.0	1 6	1 5	2 2	3 2	3 4	3 8	5.1	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	50 7	38 0	33 2	50 0	...	15 3	25 4	6.7	21 8	37 2	13 2	23.7	..	...
Former Fr. Equatorial Africa	(37 5)	(33 9)	(39 2)	(40 2)	...	(24 9)	(34.0)	(7.1)	(22 9)	(32 9)	(5 0)	(16 2)	20 5	...
Central African Republic	13.8	12 5	11 2	16 1	...	5 3	8 8	1 8	6 7	11 8	0 8	5 0	...	...
Chad	23 7	21 4	28.0	24 1	...	19 6	25 2	5 3	16 2	21 1	4 2	11 2	...	...
Mozambique	22 7	31 6	36 0	35 1	...	8 6	23 1	*7 2	*10 2	15 3	7.7	10 5	25 0	...
Nigeria[2]	28 3	25 6	34 2	37 5	27.3	13 9	25 0	10 0	23 2	31 7	4 4	17 6	25.4	...
Sudan	113 8	62 6	83 7	179 7	.	48 9	69 9	27 1	89 2	150 2	9.3	52 1	84.2	...
Tanganyika	28 3	27 6	32 6	31 2	39 5	9 2	16 5	7 2	8 7	17 1	8 7	13 5	26 2	5 0
Uganda	68 3	61 1	70 3	67.7	59 9	40.6	55.0	31 1	60 9	66 5	16 7	34 6	55 7	18.5
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	234 8	264 1	281 4	317 8	...	131 0	184 8	70 4	165 7	228 2	114 4	235 1	290 3	...
Total	*593 1*	*553 3*	*617 8*	*765.6*	...	*294 8*	*437 3*	*170 1*	*407 9*	*585 5*	*170 0*	*410 0*	*565.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**3 176**	**3 413**	**2 993**	**3 233**	.	**1 600**	**2 300**	**670**	**1 490**	**2 225**	**1 175**	**2 155**	**2 955**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	24.2	23 9	26 5	24.6	28 0	15.7	21.5	6 4	12 8	18 9	8 1	15 6	21 2	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	97 4	111 8	76 9	90 4	106 9	36 1	51 3	24 2	40 8	61 6	34 5	55 4	76 3	...
Czechoslovakia	84 0	84 0	91.0	105 0	81 0	49 0	59 0	22 0	46 0	63 0	23 0	44 0	50 0	...
Denmark	7 8	9 9	7 5	8 6	9 2	4 5	5 7	1 9	3 9	6 3	3 5	5 0	7 4	2.9
Finland	14 9	16 2	15 3	18 0	23 7	7 0	9 4	1 8	6 0	8 4	6 8	11 3	14.0	...
France	283 3	312 9	290 0	249 4	293 8	153 8	224 4	52 4	109 9	161 9	111 1	190 3	244 6	...
Germany, Western	292 3	355 3	291 0	301 2	350 3	162 4	223 1	51 6	131 3	200 2	123 8	196.0	262 5	94 3
Hungary	40 0	40 2	52 5	51 9	62 2	28 8	32 9	16 5	30 3	36 2	22 4	35 9	41.1	20 3
Italy	183 0	190 1	158 0	166 4	275 3	87 6	123 3	50 8	95 4	130 1	90 5	176 5	227 8	79.6
Netherlands	70 8	80 0	70 5	75 4	86 4	41 2	54 4	17 9	37 7	55 6	30 8	49 4	66 0	31.4
Norway	4 5	5 3	4 1	4 2	4 3	2 3	2 9	1 2	2 1	2 7	1 7	2 9	3 5	...
Poland	85 8	121 4	105 0	105 2	126 8	53 9	73 7	28 0	52 5	62 3	24 2	57 0	79 9	...
Portugal	39 8	47 2	48 0	49 1	57 5	23 2	31 3	14 0	24 6	33 9	15 9	24 6	34 4	23.4
Spain	45 8	56 8	74 1	72 9	35 1	27 8	54 2	30 4	50 0	70 4	0 1	5 1	14.0	...
Sweden	26 4	34 2	29 5	17 5	27 0	18 5	25 4	7 0	10 7	12 5	12 7	19 3	23 2	...
Switzerland	45 8	48 4	35 7	32 2	45 0	18 4	25 3	7 0	12 6	17 5	17 4	23 6	31 0	15 3
United Kingdom	340 6	379 0	264 5	282 1	279 8	155 7	218 1	58 9	127 8	203 3	88 7	156 1	219 7	79.4
Yugoslavia	34 6	39 4	38 3	48 8	42 9	18 4	36 6	8 5	30 2	45 0	11 8	13 2	25 1	...
Total	*1 723 0*	*1 956 0*	*1 678 4*	*1 702 9*	*1 936 2*	*904 3*	*1 272 5*	*400 5*	*824 6*	*1 189 6*	*627 0*	*1 031 2*	*1 441.7*	...
N. and CENT AMERICA														
Canada	87.5	78.5	70.7	71 6	77 6	43 2	53 1	18 1	43 3	58 2	23.7	45 5	57 8	...
United States	21 3	36 6	31 2	30 5	11 1	4 5	28 3	1 3	3 1	29 8	2 8	4 1	10 8	...
Total	*108 8*	*115 1*	*101 9*	*102 1*	*88.7*	*47 7*	*81 4*	*19 4*	*46 4*	*88 0*	*26 5*	*49 6*	*68 6*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	22 4	21 3	14 1	11 8	33.4	10.6	12 3	6 6	8 0	10 5	11.9	20.4	24 9	...
Colombia	12.4	14.7	10.9	6 2	0 7	7 5	10 8	1.7	5 2	5 5	—	0.1	0.3	...
Uruguay	8 1	5 1	8.9	9 2	7.6	4.6	6 6	1 3	3 3	7 8	3 1	5.1	5.7	...
Total	*42 9*	*41 1*	*33 9*	*27 2*	*41.7*	*22 7*	*29.7*	*9 6*	*16 5*	*23 8*	*15 0*	*25.6*	*30 9*	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	66.3	70 4	68.4	74 0	97 3	33 7	47 8	16 5	35 6	52 4	31.4	61.2	80 6	...
India	113 2	132 9	72.6	96 7	212.9	46.4	57 7	17.0	54 4	79 3	33 1	104.3	177.0	...
Indonesia	7.8	9 3	8 1	6 5	...	3 8	5 9	1 7	2 7	4 3	3.3	...	...	...
Israel	4 6	3 3	6 8	6 3	4.5	3 0	5.1	0 5	2 1	4 5	...	3 2	4.2	...
Japan	601 6	588 6	509 9	607 4	701 4	281.0	393.1	128 8	311 2	443 9	217 9	417 2	558 2	...
Korea, South	40 2	42 1	48 1	53 0	54 9	...	...	12 2	26 4	40 8	15.2	31 7	44.9	...
Lebanon	3 2	4 9	3 9	5 2	...	2 8	2.8	1 2	2 5	2 8	...	3.6	...	...
Total	*836 9*	*851 5*	*717 8*	*849 1*	...	*395.0*	*548 0*	*177 9*	*434 9*	*626 0*	...	...	..	...
AFRICA														
South Africa	7.3	9 8	9.9	9.6	17.4	5.4	8.3	2.1	6.5	7.5	4.6	7.8	12.2	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	18.8	20 3	21 4	18 3	19 4	10 9	15 4	5 4	9 3	13,2	5 0	9 8	14.7	...
WORLD TOTAL	3 035	3 435	3 007	3 205	3 685	1 625	2 295	725	1 585	2 305	1 135	2 085	2 830	..

For notes, see bottom of page 51.

Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 51.

Table 22. - Wool (actual weight) : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 22. - Laine (poids réel): Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	15 5	15 8	12 9	17 7	19.3	6.2	9.1	4 0	8 8	13 1	4 9	10.1	14 7	...
France	29 5	28 8	26 3	37 3	34.7	13 0	18 7	8 5	18 6	26 5	10 7	20 2	27.1	...
Ireland	8 1	7 1	8 2	10 3	9.1	2 1	5 2	1 8	4 3	7 9	2 1	4 0	6.7	...
United Kingdom	19 6	19 6	20 8	24 3	24.8	10 3	14 8	7 1	14 3	18 4	6 9	13 9	19 0	7.9
r	27.6	25 6	20 3	21 7	21 8	10 0	16 4	3 8	10 3	16 5	6 3	12 1	16 3	4.8
Total	*100 3*	*96 9*	*88.5*	*111.3*	*109.7*	*41 6*	*64 2*	*25 2*	*56 3*	*82 4*	*30 9*	*60 3*	*83 8*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	109 0	87 9	104 3	141.2	139.0	38 4	55 0	37 4	91 0	117 2	31 0	73 9	106 0	...
Uruguay	63.7	27 7	58 7	35 0	35 0	31 7	39 1	20 2	28 8	34 3	13 0	22 1	25.3	...
Total	*172 7*	*115 6*	*163 0*	*176.2*	*174 0*	*70 1*	*94 1*	*57 6*	*119 8*	*151 5*	*44 0*	*96 0*	*131.3*	...
ASIA														
India	15 9	17.2	15 4	19 1	13.8	6 9	12 1	4 3	8 6	12 9	4 1	8 2	10 3	...
Pakistan	11 9	16 9	10 7	12 1	14 2	4 1	7 5	3 5	7 3	21 0	3 8	9 3	11 3	...
Total	*27 8*	*34 1*	*26 1*	*31 2*	*28,0*	*11 0*	*19 6*	*7 8*	*15 9*	*33 9*	*7 9*	*17 5*	*21 6*	...
AFRICA														
South Africa	115.1	106.6	97 3	123.5	*111.5	57.2	68.5	35.4	71.7	87.6	37.1	64.8	73.7	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	528 4	602 3	524 6	628.6	606 8	270 5	359 3	159 0	311 4	421 8	172 7	316.7	422.7	...
New Zealand	191 4	195 3	207 4	239 6	236 8	111 0	140 6	72 4	155 2	198 2	76 5	154 8	204.5	...
Total	*719 8*	*797 6*	*732 0*	*868.2*	*843 6*	*381 5*	*499 9*	*231 4*	*466 6*	*620 0*	*249 2*	*471 5*	*627.2*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 253**	**1 269**	**1 212**	**1 446**	**1 400**	**615**	**815**	**395**	**805**	**1 075**	**410**	**785**	**1 035**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	7 5	7 8	5 6	6 0	6.1	2 9	4 6	1 7	3 8	5 0	2 0	3.3	4.6	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	85 7	85 8	72 8	89 6	86.0	38 1	53 1	21 2	46 5	67 2	25 9	47 7	67 7	...
Czechoslovakia	18 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	24.0	8 0	13 0	5 0	10 0	17 0	5 0	10 0	17 0	...
Denmark	1 7	1 8	1 8	3 4	2.8	0 9	1 4	0 9	1 9	2 7	0 8	1 6	2 2	0.6
France	189.5	201.1	153.6	166 0	169.8	89.7	118.9	40 0	93.2	130 2	48.1	98.1	133 6	...
Germany, Western	107 6	118 5	83 0	108 0	95.0	44.6	64 6	22 3	54 0	82 0	26.1	53.5	74 3	29.1
Hungary	2 5	2 6	3 0	3.0	3.7	1.3	2 1	1 0	1 5	1 9	1.4	1.7	2.4	1 0
Italy	80 2	113 5	96 9	107 3	125.2	57.2	78 6	26 8	58 4	83 9	34 0	73 8	101.8	31 9
Netherlands	15.8	14.5	11.5	16.6	13.9	5.9	8.9	4.4	10 5	13 8	3 8	7.8	11.4	4.5
Poland[1]	15 9	19 4	29 8	20 7	18.8	14 1	21 0	3 7	10 5	15 6	5.3	10.4	16 7	...
Sweden	5 1	4 3	5 4	5 0	5.1	3 4	4 3	1 4	2 7	4 0	1 3	2 9	3 9	...
Switzerland	7 4	7 3	6 3	6 2	6.0	3.9	5 2	1 5	3 3	4 8	1 8	3 6	4 7	2.0
United Kingdom	317 4	306 5	299 0	341 3	293.4	164 0	206 2	101 7	190 9	259 0	87.7	168 9	228 1	95 4
Total	*854 3*	*904 1*	*788 7*	*898.1*	*849.8*	*434 0*	*581 9*	*231 6*	*487.2*	*687 1*	*243.2*	*483.3*	*668.4*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	11 7	8 9	6 8	8 4	7.9	3 7	5 5	1.7	5 2	6 9	2.1	5.2	6 8	...
United States	155 9	123 9	116 7	178.9	139.3	53 0	75 6	43 8	94 5	131.9	43.4	78.2	110 6	...
Total	*167 6*	*132.8*	*123 5*	*187.3*	*147.2*	*56 7*	*81 1*	*45 5*	*99 7*	*138 8*	*45.5*	*83.4*	*117.4*	...
ASIA														
India	1 9	1 4	1.4	1.2	1.5	0 8	1.1	0.3	0 7	1.2	0 6	1.2	1.3	...
Japan	128 1	125 0	124 3	167.4	189.2	62 5	91 3	41.1	87.2	122.1	48 0	97.1	144.9	...
Total	*130.0*	*126.4*	*125.7*	*168.6*	*190.7*	*63.3*	*92.4*	*41.4*	*87.9*	*123.3*	*48.6*	*98.3*	*146.2*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 263**	**1 307**	**1 158**	**1 397**	**1 330**	**620**	**845**	**355**	**750**	**1 035**	**380**	**745**	**1 045**	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wool. The countries shown accounted for about 91% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1959.

[1] 1958 and 1959, including certain amount of waste.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de la laine. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales.

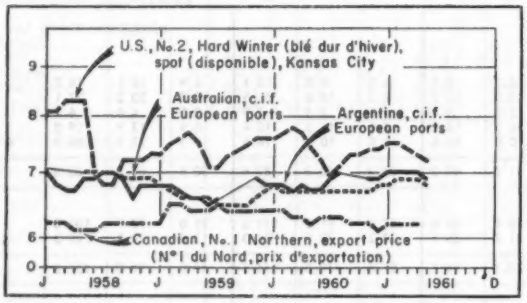
[1] En 1958 et 1959, certaines quantités de déchets sont comprises.

Price series of international significance
(in U.S. cents per kilogram)

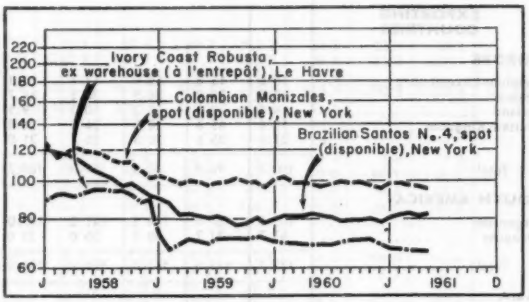
Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(en cents U.S. le kilogramme)

1958-61

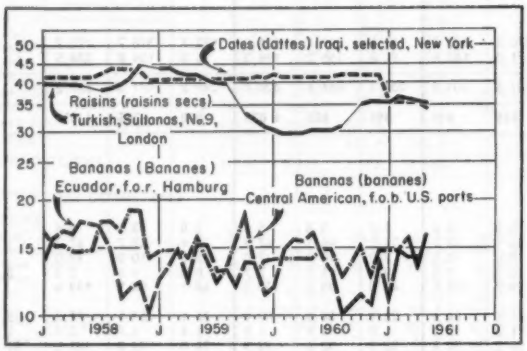
WHEAT - FROMENT


U.S., No.2, Hard Winter (blé dur d'hiver), spot (disponible), Kansas City
Australian, c.i.f. European ports
Argentine, c.i.f. European ports
Canadian, No.1 Northern, export price (N°1 du Nord, prix d'exportation)
9
8
7
6
0
J 1958 J 1959 J 1960 J 1961 D

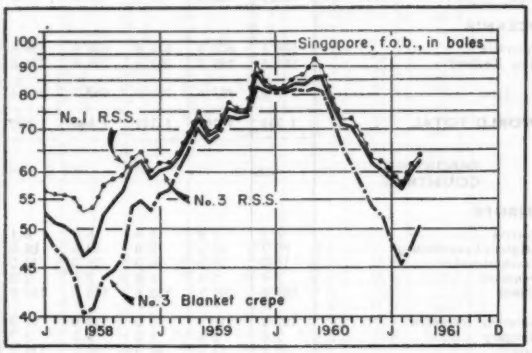
COFFEE - CAFÉ



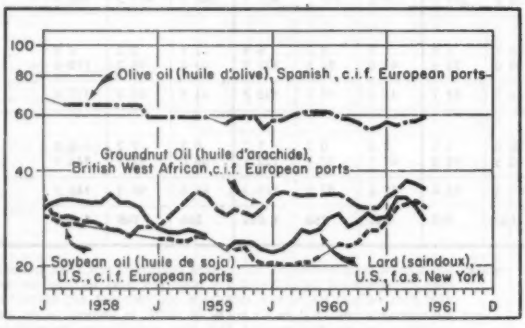
FRUIT - FRUITS



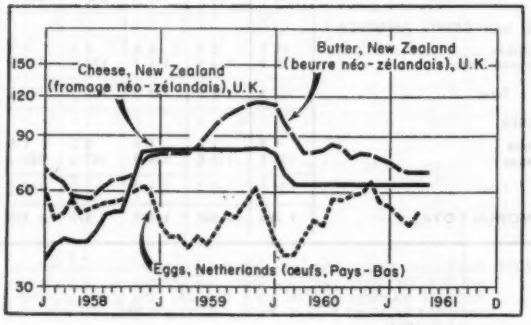
RUBBER - CAOUTCHOUC



FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES


Olive oil (huile d'olive), Spanish, c.i.f. European ports
Groundnut Oil (huile d'arachide), British West African, c.i.f. European ports
Soybean oil (huile de soja) U.S., c.i.f. European ports
Lard (saindoux), U.S., f.a.s. New York
100
80
60
40
20
J 1958 J 1959 J 1960 J 1961 D

DAIRY PRODUCTS - PRODUITS LAITIERS



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 23 for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies.

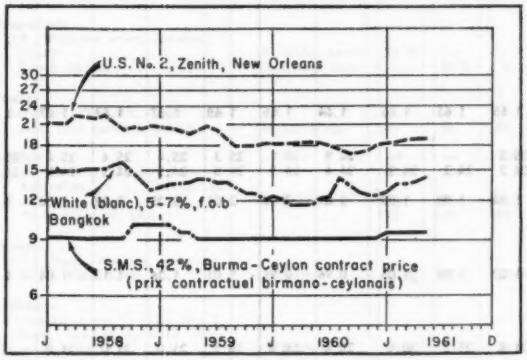
NOTE: Prière de se reporter au tableau 23 pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales.

Price series of international significance
(in U.S. cents per kilogram)

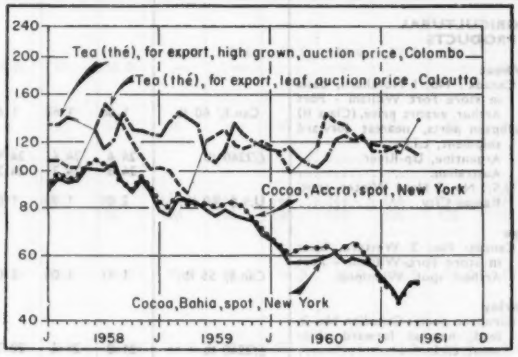
Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(en cents U.S. le kilogramme)

1958-61

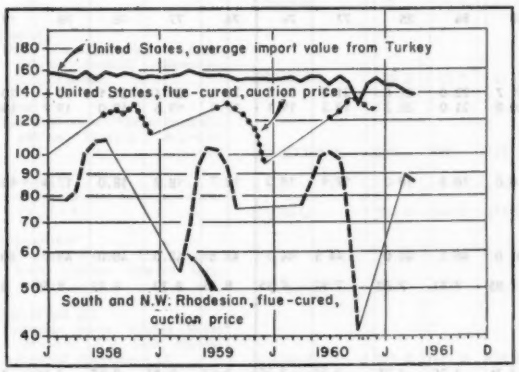
RICE - RIZ



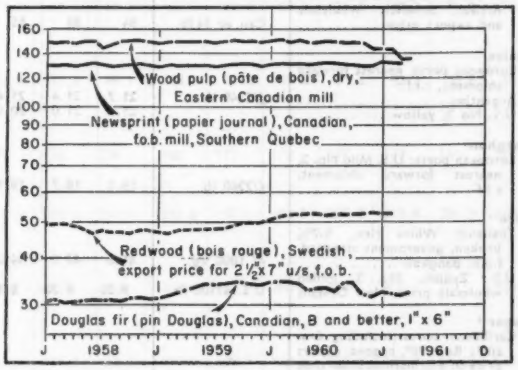
COCOA AND TEA - CACAO ET THÉ



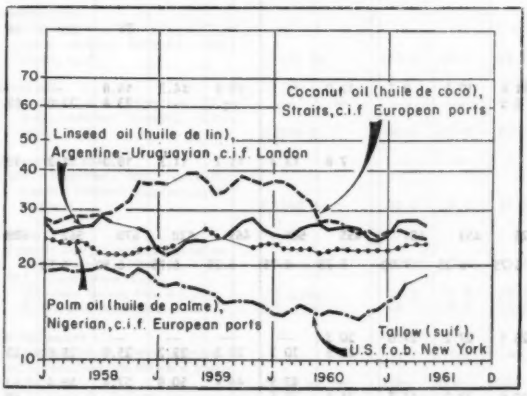
TOBACCO - TABAC



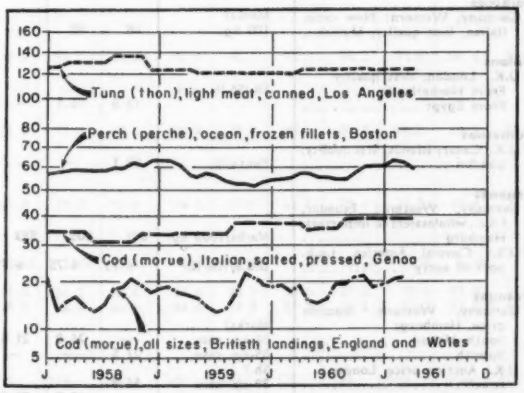
FOREST PRODUCTS - PRODUITS FORESTIERS



FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES


Coconut oil (huile de coco), Straits, c.i.f European ports
Linseed oil (huile de lin), Argentine-Uruguayian, c.i.f. London
Palm oil (huile de palme), Nigerian, c.i.f. European ports
Tallow (suif), U.S. f.o.b. New York
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
J 1958 J 1959 J 1960 J 1961 D

FISH - POISSON



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 23 for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The prices of tea, as charted above, include export duty, but from October 1958, exclude, for India, excise duty. Prices of wood pulp and newsprint are in U.S. dollars per metric ton, and those of lumber (redwood and Douglas fir) in U.S. dollars per cubic meter.

NOTE: Prière de se reporter au tableau 23 pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Les prix du thé, tels qu'indiqués ci-dessus, comprennent les droits à l'exportation, mais, à partir d'octobre 1959, ils ne comprennent pas les taxes pour le thé de l'Inde. Les prix de la pâte de bois et du papier journal sont exprimés en dollars, U.S. la tonne; ceux des sciages (bois rouge et pin Douglas) en dollars U.S. le mètre cube.

Table 23. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 23. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1961 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Canada : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price, (Class II)	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:														
Argentine, Up-River	£/2240 lb.	24.4	24.4	24 9	25.3	—	—	24 9	25 1	25.3	25.4	25.4	25 4	25.1
Australian		24.3	24.3	24.2	24 2	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.6
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, spot, Kansas City	U.S.$ /60 lb.	2.01	1.95	1.89	1.94	1.98	1.99	2.01	2.02	2.04	2.05	2.02	2.00	1.96
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/ 56 lb.	1.11	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.05	0.96	0.94	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.04	1.02
Barley														
European ports: Canadian No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	21.8	21.4	20.7	21.4	21.2	20.5	20.4	18 6	18 9	21.0	21.0	21.0	—
Oats														
Canada: No. 2, Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price	Can. ¢/ 34 lb.	84	85	85	88	86	85	77	76	76	77	78	78	79
Maize														
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:														
Argentine	£/2240 lb.	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.7	22 0	21.6	21.8	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.1	20 6	20 3
U.S. No 2, yellow		21.7	21.0	20.9	20.8	21.0	20.3	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.0	19.7	19.8
Sorghum														
European ports: U.S. Milo No. 2, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	19.4	18.7	18.1	18.0	18.3	18.0	17.9	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.0	17.4	16.9
Rice [1]														
Thailand: White rice, 5-7% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	£/ 1000 kg.	41.5	43.5	44.2	51.0	48.5	46.0	44 5	44.5	45 5	48.0	48.0	49.0	50.5
U.S.: Zenith, No. 2, milled wholesale price, New Orleans	U.S. $/100 lb.	8.35	8.30	8.15	7.95	7.72	7.80	7.94	8.15	8.25	8.30	8.45	8.50	8.55
Sugar [2]														
Caribbean ports (including Brazil)[3]: Raw, 96°, bagged, export price to destinations other than the U.S., (No. 8 contract) f.o.b.	U S. ¢/lb.	3.05	2.97	3.26	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.03	2.97	2.97	3.14	3.35
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bagged, c.i.f. New York.	U S. ¢/lb.	5.59	5.75	5.98	5.96	6.09	6.01	6.03	5.96	5.89	[4]5.82	5.75	5.75	5.96
Potatoes														
Germany, Western: New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	68	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	60	66
Onions														
U.K.: London, first quality														
From Netherlands	Sh./56-lb. sack	—	—	—	11.6	10.2	9.7	12.0	11.1	15.6	14.3	16.8	—	—
From Egypt		13.8	16.1	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.4	22.0	19.5
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, first quality, London	Pence/lb.	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	13.3	11.2	11.3	18.3	11.3	13.1
Bananas														
Germany, Western: Ecuador, f.o.r., wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1000 kg.	691	605	553	425	453	481	455	581	469	628	670	562	688
U.S.: Central America, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S.$/100 lb.	6.75	6.75	6.75	5.75	6.25	7.00	5.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.50	6.50	...
Oranges														
Germany, Western: Auction price, Hamburg:	Marks/													
South African	34-kg. case	—	26.0	21.6	23.1	27.2	27.0	20 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish	35-kg. case	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	20.3	23.2	22.2	25.8	25.8	25.3
U.K.: Auction price, London:	Sh./													
Israeli	39-kg. case	54.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 9	46.4	50.8	57.4	59.4	63.5
South African	30-kg. case	—	48.9	33.0	40.5	39.2	42.3	31.1	30.5	—	—	—	—	48.4
Lemons														
Germany, Western: Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39.5-kg. case	26.1	28.2	22.4	27.1	43.4	34.2	26.3	25.7	23.7	26.2	23.2	23.2	20.1

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 23. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960								1961				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Auction price, London:														
Israeli	Sh./40-kg. case	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	54.4	63.4	48 8	49.9	57.8	55.3	—
South African	Sh./31-kg. case	—	36.9	—	39.0	—	32 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.3
Apples														
Germany, Western: Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	Marks/100 kg.	84	86	86	—	57	54	70	—	59	83	54	55	76
Raisins														
U.K.: Sultanas, London:														
Australian, 5 - Crown, ex wharf	Sh./112 lb.	120	116	124	132	136	141	143	144	144	146	146	132	134
Turkish, No. 9, spot		110	109	109	112	—	126	128	128	130	133	131	129	127
Dates														
U.S.: Iraqi Hallowi, selected, 60's [4], New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	18.8	18.8	18 8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.4
Soybeans														
European ports [7]: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	33.9	33.1	33.3	33.7	33.4	32.3	32.8	33.7	37.2	41.4	43.9	46.9	44.4
Groundnuts														
European ports [7]: Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	75.4	74.4	74.1	72.8	68.2	66.1	63.1	62.0	69.5	75.0	80.2	81.0	76.5
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian No. 1, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London	£/2240 lb.	55.2	52.9	51.4	53.9	51.2	49.7	48.0	47.8	49 4	51.6	52.2	52 6	50 8
Copra														
European ports [7]: Philippine, bulk, nearest forward shipment c.i.f.	U.S.$/2240 lb.	209	192	192	191	176	176	182	171	172	177	168	166	170
Olive oil														
European ports: Spanish, edible, 1%, f.o.b.	£/1000 kg.	220.0	220.0	217 5	210.0	207.5	201.9	193.0	198.1	202 5	200.0	205.0	206.2	210.0
Soybean oil														
European ports: U.S. crude, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S. £/2240 lb.	212	220	—	241	235	242	262	263	285	308	316	327	320
Groundnut oil														
European ports: British West African [8], 3-5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	121.5	121.2	121.8	121.8	117.1	112.3	110 0	109.3	120 0	126.8	135.2	133.9	127.7
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Argentine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	97.7	97.8	94.6	95.8	95.7	94.6	89.2	87.1	90.6	98.2	100.4	100.6	97.1
Coconut oil														
European ports: Straits, 3½%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	115.0	99.1	101.1	99.6	94.2	92.6	94 1	90 4	92 2	94.3	92.5	89.6	88.2
Palm oil														
European ports: Nigerian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	81.5	79.6	80.3	81.8	81.2	80 5	80 4	81 0	80 8	82.9	84.0	84.5	85.0
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 56%, protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2240 lb.	35.8	36.4	37.2	37.8	37.0	35.8	34.5	33 5	33.7	33.1	33.0	32.6	32.4
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre [9]	F. francs/kg.	3.41	3.44	3.41	3.45	3.47	3.49	3 50	3 44	3 34	3.34	3.30	3.28	3.27
U S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S. ¢/lb.	37.2	37 0	36 5	36.0	36 2	36 2	36 4	36 2	36 5	37.2	37 4	37 0	37.2
Colombian Manizales	U.S. ¢/lb.	44.7	44.4	44.6	45.2	44.8	44.9	44.4	43 8	44 5	44.6	44.3	43.9	43.5
Cocoa beans														
European ports: Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	Sh./50 kg.	220	221	223	219	213	215	206	186	175	164	152	172	172
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Ghana	U.S. ¢/lb.	28 6	28 4	28 9	28 0	29 0	29.6	28.1	25 6	23 3	21.8	20.6	22.9	23.0
Bahia	U.S. ¢/lb.	26 0	26.3	26.9	27.5	26.1	26.6	26.3	25 5	23.6	22.2	20.7	22.9	23.0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 23. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1961 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
Tea														
Ceylon: For export, high grown, auction price [10], Colombo...	Rupees/lb.	1.84	1.79	1.90	2.23	2.30	2.17	2.29	2.03	2.01	2.06	2.15	2.06	1.97
India: For export, auction price [10] Calcutta	Rupees/lb.	—	2.26	2.84	2.71	2.62	[11]5.46	5.25	5.05	5.00	4.89	4.76	—	5.98
Pepper														
U.S.: Black, Malabar, spot, New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	59.3	66.1	62.8	57.5	54.2	50.0	53.5	44.4	47.8	46.6	48.9	47.4	46.6
Tobacco														
S. and N. W. Rhodesia: Flue-cured, auction price	Pence/lb.	33.6	38.6	39.4	38.0	27.8	16.0	—	—	—	—	34.6	33.7	...
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S. ¢/lb.	—	—	55.1	57.9	61.3	60.9	57.0	58.5	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S. ¢/lb.	69.9	69.9	67.1	69.4	66.9	59.0	66.1	69.0	66.5	65.8	63.5	63.4	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Texas Middling 15/16"	Pence/lb.	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	22.1	22.2	22.6	22.9	23.0	23.4	24.3	24.8	25.0
Egyptian, Karnak, fully good.	Pence/lb.	41.9	41.9	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	40.7	40.8	40.0	39.0	38.3
Flax														
U.K.: Belgian, medium, water-retted, c.i.f., at ports	£/2240 lb.	240	240	240	244	246	249	252	251	250	250	250	250	250
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/2240 lb.	144.3	139.6	121.6	123.3	131.1	184.6	198.1	185.5	199.7	206.6	212.1	189.9	[12]183.8
Sisal														
U.K.: British East African No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	103.0	102.0	99.4	102.6	103.0	103.0	102.2	99.0	99.0	97.5	94.1	89.9	90.7
Silk														
U.S.: Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/lb.	4.44	4.52	4.59	4.80	4.96	4.74	4.69	4.87	5.15	5.04	5.12	5.02	5.13
Rayon [13]														
Italy: Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan	1000 lire/100 kg.	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	[12]91.4
Japan: Viscose filament, for export ex mill	Yen/lb.	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	...	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean: 64's	Pence/lb.	93	92	88	82	82	81	84	83	82	86	87	93	96
50's	Pence/lb.	74	74	68	68	65	65	68	67	67	69	69	71	74
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S. ¢/lb.	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	80.6	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales: No. 1 R.S.S.	Straits ¢/lb.	128.9	123.9	109.4	100.1	100.9	95.1	87.2	86.1	83.2	79.9	85.4	88.9	89.3
No. 3 R.S.S.		118.7	118.8	107.8	99.0	97.9	92.9	85.5	83.6	81.5	78.6	83.6	87.2	88.4
No. 3 blanket crepe		114.0	112.4	102.5	90.8	84.7	79.5	74.2	72.0	67.3	63.0	66.1	70.0	73.3
Beef														
U.K.: Smithfield Market, London: Argentine, hindquarters, chilled	Pence/lb.	29.4	27.5	29.1	30.4	31.5	27.6	24.7	25.9	24.8	24.9	30.4	27.6	24.8
Australian, hindquarters, frozen	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	24.2	25.0	25.1	23.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	24.4	25.8	26.8	27.2	26.3	25.4	22.6	20.8	23.9	20.8	21.0	21.1	20.2
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh./112 lb.	265	271	286	298	298	290	312	320	278	261	254	289	300
Tallow														
U.S.: Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	6.47	6.25	6.50	6.41	6.25	6.12	6.45	6.53	6.90	7.22	7.84	—	8.46
Lard														
U.S.: Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s., New York	U.S. ¢ /lb.	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	12.0	12.5	13.3	12.7	12.8	15.0	15.0	14.2	12.7

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 23. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1961 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f., at ports	Pence/lb.	17.3	15.2	15.3	14.8	14.2	13.2	14.1	14.8	14.6	14.9	16.8	16.2	15.4
U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb. and upward, Chicago	U.S. ¢ /lb.	14.5	13.8	14.0	14.4	13.9	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.2	11.2	13.1	14.4	14.8
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	Sh./ 112 lb.	293	300	323	318	298	329	336	336	336	336	321	306	306
New Zealand, finest		290	295	310	302	282	290	286	280	269	258	250	250	250
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	Sh./112 lb.	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
Eggs														
Denmark: Price paid producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative	Kr./kg.	3.12	2.78	3.46	3.94	3.91	3.85	4.16	3.49	3.35	3.03	2.80	3.01	[13]3.46
Netherlands: Producer price, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	185	181	218	214	221	227	244	214	204	186	177	194	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K. - England and Wales : British landings, average unit value, all sizes :														
Cod	Sh./112 lb.	56 8	54 3	58 4	70 5	70 7	76.8	77.9	67 4	69.7	75.6	77 1	78.7	...
Haddock		74 0	68 4	75 4	74 9	77 5	82.9	67.3	63 8	67.5	76.0	84 9	£0 6	...
Plaice		135 8	125 0	150 3	141 3	150 8	163.3	151.1	147 0	131.8	116.3	116 2	133 1	...
Herrings		38.2	39.4	30.6	26.7	28.0	48.9	42.7	32.2	43.0	19.7	39.7	43.8	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S. ¢ /lb.	25.8	25.2	25.0	24.5	24.5	26.0	27.5	27.5	27.5	28.5	28.2	26.6	26.5
Shrimp[14], frozen, headless 5-lb. carton, average price, Chicago	U.S. ¢ /lb.	79.4	80.2	77.8	65.7	69.5	74.1	72.8	70.6	69.6	70.0	69.7	69.5	68.3
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1000 lire/ 100 kg.	21.8	22.2	22.2	22.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	24 0	24.0	26.5	24.5	24.0	[15]24.0
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case[16]	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.69	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.75
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case[16]	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11 0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 100-lb. Burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/ 2000 lb.	101	96	92	91	92	93	91	90	90	93	100	105	116
Fish oil														
U.S.: Menhaden crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S. ¢ /lb.	6.75	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.33	6.50	6.50	6.60
Whale oil														
European ports: Crude, bulk, ex tank, Rotterdam	£/1000 kg.	74.2	74.8	72.5	72.6	73.2	72.1	75.7	76.5	75 8	76.0	75.4	75.2	75.0
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Fir, finish B and better, 1" × 6"	Can. $/1000 board feet	147.4	147.4	147.4	144.0	152 8	152 8	142.1	142.1	145.7	143.9	143.9	145.7	147.4
Germany, Western: Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-18 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	152.5	152.5	152 8	152 8	152.8	153.8	154 0	155.4	157 2	157.5	160.0	160.4	161.5
Sweden: 2½" × 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Harnosand district	1000 Kronor/ standard	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1 26	1 26	1.26	1 28	1 27	1.27	1.27	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 23. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1961 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
U.K.: Average import value, c.i.f., sawn softwood	£/standard	76.6	74.9	75.5	74.2	76.5	76.5	77.6	78.7	78.9	77.2	77.4	78.7	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried 2" X 4" X 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S. $/1000 board feet	82.5	80.4	80.8	80.2	80.1	79.0	78.4	78.8	77.7	77.0	78.2	81.4	...
Wood pulp														
Canada: Dry, unbleached strong sulphite, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can. $/2000 lb.	132.0	132.1	131.6	129.8	130.2	131.5	131.4	128.2	126.9	126.5	119.6	119.7	119.6
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	30.9	31.1	30.7	30.5	32.6	31.8	32.2	32.0	32.0	33.3	34.1	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1000 kg.	831	828	844	846	865	861	852	864	...	882	866	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price f.o.b mill, Southern Quebec	Can. $/2000 lb.	114.8	115.5	115.1	113.5	113.8	114.9	114.7	114.7	116.5	115.7	115.4	115.5	115.4
Finland: Average export value	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	41.0	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.3	2.77	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/112 lb	2.81	2.79	2.78	2.75	2.75	2.79	2.78	2.74	2.75	2.68	2.78	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	47.7	47.2	47.2	46.0	46.6	45.8	45.5	45.4	46.2	45.1	45.8	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations price index of primary commodities in international trade (1953 = 100)														
All agricultural commodities:		92			91			90			89		...	...
Food		86			89			88			86		...	...
Nonfood		99			94			93			94		...	...
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	Sh./2240 lb.	57.2	50 6	47 0	51.8	52 2	53 4	56 8	55 2	54 2	58.1	56 6	57.2	60.0
From St. Lawrence		45 0	38 1	37 0	39.0	40 6	43 6	46 6	—	45 0	47.1	47 9	48 5	47.7
From Northern Range		47.0	41.6	38.8	42.5	42.1	45.6	47.8	45.9	45.4	49.4	47.5	47.9	50.8
U.K. - General trip charter[17] Index numbers (1953 = 100)		93	93	92	92	95	91	96	99	100	101	100	...	...
Fertilizers[18]														
Ammonium sulphate: Germany, Western: 21%, bulk, wholesale price, delivered	DM/100 kg. nitrogen	102.8	102.8	89.1	91.1	91.7	92.5	95.7	96.7	98.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
Superphosphate: U.K.: 18%, 6-ton lots, wholesale price, London	£/2240 lb.	14 4	14 4	14.4	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.8	13 8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Muriate of potash : Germany, Western: 40%, bulk, wholesale price, delivered	DM/100 kg. K_2O	24.0	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.9	26.5	27.1	28.2	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	24.5

[1] The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £32.12.0 per 2,240 lb., f.o.b. Burma ports through 1960 and £33.12.0 from January 1961. The basic quality is Ngasein full-boiled small mills specials. – [2] The contract price for 96° raw sugar paid by the U.K. Government to Commonwealth producers was £44.8.10 in 1960 and £45.2.0 in 1961. – [3] Through 1960, Cuba (No. 4 contract). – [4] From this month forward, bulk. – [5] Price quoted as 42.2 for 30-kg. case. – [6] Through July, 60's; August through December, 66's; from January 1961, GAQ 70's. – [7] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/ Bremen/Marseille. – [8] From January 1961, Nigerian. – [9] From June through October, Marseille. – [10] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [11] From this month forward, rupees per kg. – [12] Provisional. – [13] The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia was 2.55 DM per kg. throughout this period; the price of British standard viscose staple, $1^1/_2$ denier, $1^7/_{16}$ inch staple, was 22.75 pence throughout this period. – [14] From January, brown shrimp only. – [15] 100 $3^1/_4$ oz. cans per case. – [16] 48 $6^1/_2$ oz. cans per case. – [17] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships were employed in 1951, except U.K.-Elbe/Brest route. – [18] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

[1] Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £32/12/0 les 2 240 lb., f.o.b. ports birmans jusqu'à fin 1960 et de £33/12/0 à partir de janvier 1961. Il s'agit surtout de la qualité Ngasein «full-boiled small mills specials». – [2] Le prix contractuel payé par le gouvernement britannique aux producteurs du Commonwealth pour le sucre brut de 96° était de £44/8/10 en 1960 et de £45/2/0 en 1961. – [3] Jusqu'à fin 1960, Cuba (contrat N° 4). – [4] A partir de ce mois, en vrac. – [5] Prix coté de 42.2 pour la caisse de 30 kg. – [6] Jusqu'à fin juillet, de 60's; d'août à décembre, de 66's; depuis janvier 1961, GAQ 70's. – [7] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. – [8] A partir de janvier 1961, du Nigeria. – [9] A partir de juin jusqu'à octobre, Marseille. – [10] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [11] A partir de ce mois, roupies le kg. – [12] Chiffre provisoire. – [13] Le prix de la fibranne viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, était de D.M. 2,55 le kg pendant toute la période; le prix de la fibranne «standard» britannique, $1^1/_4$ denier, fibre de $1^7/_{16}$ d'*inch* était de 22,75 pence pendant toute la période. – [14] A partir de janvier, crevettes «brown» seulement. – [15] Caisses de 100 boîtes de $3^1/_4$ oz. – [16] Caisses de 48 boîtes de $6^1/_2$ oz. – [17] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles navigait en 1951 la flotte britannique de tramps, à l'exception de la route Royaume-Uni-Elbe/Brest. – [18] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 24. - Potatoes : Prices in selected countries **Tableau 24. - Pommes de terre : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month — Année et mois	Austria	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western I	Germany, Western II	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States I	United States II
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Schillings/100 kg.	Dollars/75 lb.	Kroner/100 kg.	1000 Francs/100 kg.	Marks/100 kg.		Pence/112 lb.	1000 Lire/100 kg.	Guilders/100 kg.	Pesetas/kg.	Kronor/100 kg.	Sh./long ton	Dollars/100 lb.	
1950	[1]48.0	[1]1 16	[1]20 7	[1]1.46	[1]8 5	...	[1]137	[1]2.86	[1]8 0	[1]2 13	[1]24 3	[1]216	[1]1 50	[1]1 87
1951	64 1	3 40	20 6	1 44	11 9	...	129	2 28	—	1 07	25 8	238	2 68	4 12
1952	61 6	2 65	16 6	2.25	13 8	...	150	2 75	11.0	1 36	23 6	248	3 21	3 58
1953	42 9	1 07	20.5	1 50	11 2	...	148	2 36	13.3	1 39	28 0	254	1 31	1.92
1954	62 4	2 58	20 1	0 96	11 1	[1]57 1	200	2 11	9.0	1 21	32 4	258	2.15	3 20
1955	55 3	1 89	31.2	1 68	14 6	53 3	212	3 10	12.5	1 65	35 5	410	1.77	2 98
1956	46 6	2 05	15 8	1 36	12 1	78 8	158	2 59	10.4	1 38	22 9	234	2 02	2 62
1957	37 2	1 64	18 7	2 26	12.0	58.6	226	2 35	14 7	2 17	34 7	486	1.91	3 42
1958	66 5	1 69	26 9	2 62	14.0	76.5	293	2 21	13.5	2 49	40 6	490	1 28	2 32
1959	98 6	2 94	28 8	2 61	18 4	58 5	136	2 30	15.2	1.77	40 0	291	[2]2 03	3.52
1960	[1]51 8	...	[1]15 5	[1, 2]17.3	...	67.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	[2]2 11	...
1960 I	...	2 69	29.0	27 0	17 2	—	122	2 38	15 4	1.71	37 0	310	2 24	3.19
II	...	2 75	29.0	23 2	16 2	—	121	2 40	14.8	1 78	38.5	292	2.21	3.22
III	...	3 20	29.0	23 0	15 2	67.5	122	1 90	15 0	1 83	36 6	278	2 70	3 66
IV	...	3 75	29.0	30 0	14 8	67.5	125	—	15 8	1 98	36 6	292	3 15	4.25
V	...	3 96	29.0	—	14.7	68.0	120	—	16 3	2 01	37 0	276	2 89	4.90
VI	...	4 22	—	—	15 2	68.5	224	—	—	2 20	42.2	251	2 31	—
VII	...	3 38	—	19 0	21 0	—	146	—	—	2 53	36 1	—	2 49	—
VIII	...	1 78	—	17 7	14 6	—	135	—	—	2.41	26.4	—	2 21	—
IX	52 5	1 73	15.2	17 8	12.5	—	167	—	10.0	2 28	25.8	184	2.07	2 20
X	57 5	1 96	16 0	16 3	11 8	—	172	2.00	9.8	2 25	26 0	210	1.80	2 16
XI	55 5	1 95	16 0	16 0	11.2	—	186	1 98	10 2	2 23	26 1	250	2.00	2.46
XII	50.5	2 00	16.0	17 0	10.5	—	194	1.90	10 2	2 23	26 6	273	1.94	2.73
1961 I	50 5	1 92	16 0	18 8	11.2	—	201	1 90	9 8	2 29	27 2	300	1.89	2 71
II	48 5	1.82	16 0	15 3	11 3	—	206	2 38	9 1	2 50	28 2	287	1.80	2 64
III	48 5	1 75	15.8	16 6	11 1	77 4	205	2 14	8 0	2 57	28 0	276	1.63	2 48
IV	50 0	1.75	12.8	18 5	11 0	60.2	...	2.10	...	2.47	27 5	300	1.86	2.41
V	52 5	1 76	—	—	...	65.8	...	...	...	...	28 5	329	1.78	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg													
1950	[1]1 8	[1]3 2	[1]3 0	[1]4 2	[1]2.0	...	[1]3.1	[1]4 6	[1]2.1	—	[1]4 7	[1]3 0	[1]3 3	[1]4.1
1951	2.5	10 0	3.0	4 1	2 8	...	3 0	3 7	—	—	4 9	3 3	5 9	9 1
1952	2 4	8 0	2 4	6 4	3 3	...	3 4	4.4	2 9	—	4 6	3 4	7 1	7 9
1953	1 7	3 2	3 0	4 3	2 7	...	3 4	3 8	3 5	—	5 4	3.5	2 9	4 2
1954	2.4	7.7	2.9	2.7	2 6	[1]3 6	4 6	3 4	2.4	—	6.3	3.6	4.7	7.1
1955	2.1	5.6	4 5	4.8	3.5	12 7	4.9	5.0	3.3	—	6.9	5.7	3.9	6.6
1956	1.8	6 3	2 3	3.9	2 9	18 8	3.6	4 2	2.7	—	4.4	3.2	4.5	5.8
1957	1.4	5.0	2 7	5.5	2 8	14 0	5.2	3.8	3 9	—	6.7	6.7	4 2	7.5
1958	2 6	5 1	3 9	5.8	3.3	18.2	6.7	3.5	3.6	—	7.8	6.7	2 8	5.1
1959	3.8	9.0	4 2	5.3	4.4	13 9	3.8	3.7	4.0	[1]3.0	7.1	4.0	[1]4.5	7.8
1960	[1]1.99	...	[2]2 2	[1]3.5	...	16.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	[1]4.7	...
1960 I	...	8.3	4.2	5.5	4.1	—	2.8	3.8	4.1	2.8	7.2	4.3	4.9	7.0
II	...	8 5	4.2	4.7	3 8	—	2.7	3 8	3.9	3.0	7.4	4.0	4.9	7.1
III	...	9.8	4 2	4.7	3.6	16.1	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.0	7.1	3.8	6 0	8.1
IV	...	11.4	4.2	6.1	3.5	16.1	2.9	—	4.2	3.3	7.1	4 0	6.9	9.4
V	...	11.7	4.2	—	3.5	16 2	2.8	—	4.3	3 4	7.2	3.8	6.4	10.8
VI	...	12 7	—	—	3.6	16.3	5.1	—	—	3.7	8 2	3.5	5.1	—
VII	...	10 2	—	3.8	5 0	—	3.4	—	—	4 2	7.0	—	5.5	—
VIII	...	5.4	—	3.6	3.5	—	3.1	—	—	4 0	5.1	—	4.9	—
IX	2 0	5.2	2 2	3.6	3.0	—	3.8	—	2.6	3.8	5.0	2.5	4.6	4.9
X	2 2	5.9	2.3	3.3	2.8	—	3.9	3.2	2.6	3.8	5 0	2 9	4.0	4.8
XI	2.1	5.9	2 3	3 2	2.7	—	4.3	3 2	2.7	3.7	5.0	3 4	4.4	5.4
XII	1.9	5.9	2.3	3.4	2.5	—	4.5	3.0	2.7	3.7	5.1	3.8	4.3	6.0
1961 I	1.9	5.7	2 3	3.8	2.7	—	4.6	3.0	2.6	3 8	5.3	4.1	4.2	6.0
II	1.9	5 4	2 3	3.1	2.7	—	4.7	3.8	2 4	4 2	5.4	4.0	4 0	5.8
III	1.9	5 2	2.3	3.4	2.8	19.2	4.7	3.4	2.2	4.3	5.4	3.8	3.6	5.5
IV	1 9	5 2	1.8	3.8	2.8	15.0	...	3.4	...	4.1	5.3	4.1	4.1	5.3
V	2 0	5.2	—	—	...	16.4	...	...	...	...	5.5	4.5	3.9	...

[1] Crop year from this year forward : Austria, September-April ; Canada, Western Germany I, Italy, Netherlands (1950), and Spain, July-June; Denmark, Netherlands (from 1952), and United States II, September-May; France, July-April; Western Germany II, March-June; Ireland and Sweden, September-August; United Kingdom, September-June; United States I, average of varying States' crop year. — [2] Provisional. — [3] From January 1960, new francs.

Austria: Main crop. wholesale price, f.o.r. Vienna. — **Canada:** No. I, wholesale price, St. John. — **Denmark:** Bintje, eating, average price to producers, delivered to nearest station, Zealand. — **France:** Bintje, 45 mm. size, wholesale price including tax, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Germany, Western:** I - Main crop, eating, average price to producers. II - New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich. — **Ireland:** Average price, fairs and markets; from January 1959, excluding Dublin market. — **Italy:** Common varieties, average price to producers, Trent. — **Netherlands:** Ware, average price to producers; from 1952, main crop, grown on clay soil only. — **Spain:** Average wholesale price. — **Sweden:** Best quality eating, sorted, wholesale price, Stockholm. — **United Kingdom:** Majestic and King Edward VII varieties, average price to growers, selected markets, England and Wales; 1950 through June 1955, government fixed price including acreage payments through June 1951. — **United States:** I - Average price received by farmers. II - Eastern, wholesale price, New York.

[1] Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Autriche, septembre-avril; Canada, Allemagne occidentale I, Italie, Pays-Bas (1950), et Espagne, juillet-juin; Danemark, Pays-Bas (depuis 1952) et Etats-Unis II, septembre-mai; France, juillet-avril; Allemagne occidentale II, mars-juin; Irlande et Suède, septembre-août; Royaume-Uni, septembre-juin; Etats-Unis I, moyenne de la campagne de plusieurs Etats. — [2] Chiffre provisoire. — [3] Depuis janvier 1960, nouveaux francs.

Autriche: Récolte principale, prix de gros, franco rail, Vienne. — **Canada:** N° I, prix de gros, Saint-Jean (N.-B.). — **Danemark:** Pommes de terre de consommation, variété Bintje, prix moyen à la production pour livraison à la gare la plus proche, Seeland. — **France:** Pommes de terre Bintje calibre 45 mm., prix de gros, Halles centrales de Paris, toutes taxes comprises. — **Allemagne occidentale:** I - Pommes de terre de consommation provenant du gros de la récolte, prix moyen à la production. II - Nouvelle récolte, pommes de terre italiennes, meilleure qualité, Munich. — **Irlande:** Prix moyen sur les foires et marchés; à partir de janvier 1959, non compris le marché de Dublin. — **Italie:** Variétés ordinaires, prix moyen à la production, Trente. — **Pays-Bas:** Pommes de terre de consommation, prix moyen à la production; depuis 1952, récolte principale cultivée sur sols argileux seulement. — **Espagne:** Prix de gros moyen. — **Suède:** Meilleure qualité comestible, triée, prix de gros, Stockholm. — **Royaume-Uni:** Variétés Majestic et King Edward VII, prix moyen à la production sur certains marchés, Angleterre et pays de Galles; de 1950 à juin 1955, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris une prime au titre de la superficie cultivée jusqu'à fin juin 1951. — **Etats-Unis:** I - Prix moyen à la production. II - Pommes de terre de l'est, prix de gros, New York.

Table 25. - Sheep and lambs: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 25. - Moutons et agneaux: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Live weight - Poids vif							Slaughter weight - Poids net					
	Argentina	Canada	Ireland	Italy	United States I	United States II	Uruguay	Australia	France	New Zealand	S. Africa	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Pesos/ head	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Shillings/ 112 lb.	1000 Lire/ 100 kg.	Dollars/100 lb.		Pesos/ 100 kg.	Pence/ lb.	Francs/ kg.	Pence/ lb.	Pence/ lb.	Pence/lb.	
1950	33.5	28.3	127	[1]32.2	25.1	27.3	20.0	15.7	337	[1]23.1	13.9	27.5	14.8
1951	57.9	34.0	158	35.8	31.0	34.3	19.7	22.3	427	17.0	17.0	29.8	16.5
1952	62.6	26.0	133	36.4	24.3	27.2	19.0	20.1	445	20.7	24.3	31.5	21.8
1953	66.1	23.4	140	33.7	19.3	23.0	17.4	25.5	452	21.4	22.6	32.0	24.0
1954	91.1	21.6	138	37.0	19.1	22.0	29.1	23.1	506	24.3	24.5	34.2	25.3
1955	91.8	20.4	136	37.7	18.4	21.4	32.9	24.6	517	23.0	27.2	29.8	25.4
1956	112.6	22.0	126	42.5	18.5	22.0	36.0	27.0	527	24.8	25.5	31.0	25.1
1957	138.0	22.4	143	45.3	19.9	23.2	46.1	25.3	524	21.4	25.7	32.5	26.8
1958	166.8	22.4	125	43.9	21.0	23.1	41.7	20.5	618	19.3	25.8	31.8	24.5
1959	635.8	21.2	118	48.2	18.7	21.4	104.5	19.5	571	17.4	23.4	30.2	21.0
1960	606.6	22.4	147	...	17.9	20.1	...	22.4	6.42	...	24.2	...	[2]25.1
1960 I	528	22.5	149	48.5	17.9	19.9	—	17.0	6.50	17.5	23.6	[2]30.2	27.8
II.	598	23.3	162	48.5	18.8	21.0	—	17.5	6.80	18.5	22.5	32.0	26.1
III	—	23.4	178	49.5	20.4	22.3	—	18.5	7.20	18.5	23.3	31.5	24.2
IV	—	21.9	189	52.0	20 0	21.8	—	20.0	7.40	19.0	24.3	29.5	24.1
V	522	24.7	167	—	20.0	20.6	—	28.5	6.50	20.0	23.1	26.2	24.4
VI	676	24.2	129	—	19.7	22.8	—	32.2	6.08	20.0	23.5	25.0	25.8
VII	644	25.5	128	—	18.3	20.9	—	31.0	5.70	20.0	23.0	24.5	26.8
VIII	668	22.0	121	—	17.3	19.4	179 0	26.2	5.90	—	24.7	23.2	27.2
IX.	699	20.2	124	49.5	16.7	18.9	193 8	21.0	5.80	—	25.9	22.8	26.3
X	758	20.0	122	46.2	16.3	18.3	1.8 2	20.5	5.90	20.5	25.3	22.0	25.4
XI.	554	20.4	122	45.5	16.0	17.5	...	18.5	6.40	19.5	25.6	21.8	22.6
XII	420	21.1	127	46.5	16.1	17.3	...	17.8	6.90	18.5	26.0	23.0	20.8
1961 I	409	21.5	146	48.0	16.5	17.2	...	18.2	7.30	17.0	25.3	23.8	23.9
II.	—	21 5	149	48.5	16.8	17.6	...	22.0	7.30	16.5	22.9	26.5	20.8
III	[3]418	20 9	162	5 : 0	16.6	17.5	...	26.0	7.70	17.5	23.0	27 0	21.0
IV	40/	21 4	...	46.2	16.1	17.0	...	24.5	7.00	18.0	...	23.5	21.1
V	[3]412	21 6	..	..	15.6	...	...	...	...	18 0	..	23.2	20.2
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg												
1950	—	57.5	34.9	[1]51.5	55.3	60.2	13.3	32.3	96.3	[1]59.4	35.8	70.7	37.9
1951	—	71.1	43.5	57.3	68.3	75.6	13.1	45.9	122.0	43.6	43.7	76.5	42.5
1952	—	58.8	36.7	58.3	53.6	60.0	12.6	41.4	127.1	53.3	62.5	81.0	56.0
1953	—	52.4	38.5	54.0	42.5	50.6	11.6	52.5	129.1	55.0	58.2	82.3	61.7
1954	—	48.9	38.0	59.2	42.1	48.5	19.4	47.5	144.6	62.4	63.0	88.1	65.1
1955	—	45.5	37.5	60.3	40.6	47.1	20.9	50.5	147.7	59.1	70.0	76.5	65.3
1956	—	49.5	34.7	67.9	40.8	48.6	20.1	55.6	150.6	63.9	65.5	79.7	64.6
1957	—	51.6	39.3	72.5	43.9	51.1	23.8	52.0	138.9	55.2	66.1	83.6	68.9
1958	—	50 8	34.5	70.2	46.3	50.9	16.2	42.2	147.0	49 7	66.4	81.7	62.9
1959	[3]7.87	48.7	32.5	77.1	41.2	47.2	—	40.1	115.7	44.8	60.2	77.8	54.1
1960	7.32	50.9	40.6	...	39.5	44.2	...	46.1	130.0	...	62.2	...	[2]64.6
1960 I	6.36	52.0	41.1	77.6	39.5	43.9	—	35.0	131.7	45.0	60.7	[2]77.8	71.5
II.	7.21	54.1	44.6	77.6	41.4	46.4	—	36.0	137.7	47.6	57.9	82.3	67.2
III	—	54.0	49.1	79.2	45.0	49.2	—	38.1	145.8	47.6	59.9	81.0	62.2
IV	—	50.1	52.1	83.2	44.1	48.2	—	41.2	149.9	48.9	62.5	75.9	62.0
V	6.30	55.0	46.0	—	44.5	45.3	—	58.6	131.7	51.4	59.4	67.5	62.7
VI	8.17	54.5	35.5	—	43.4	50.3	—	66.4	123.2	51.4	60.4	64.3	66.4
VII	7.77	57.6	35.2	—	40.3	46.1	—	63.8	115.4	51.4	59.2	63.0	68.8
VIII	8.07	50.0	33.4	—	38.1	42.8	—	54.0	119.5	—	63.5	59.8	69.8
IX.	8.44	45.6	34.2	79.2	36.8	41.7	—	43.2	117.5	—	66.6	58.5	67.7
X	9.16	45.2	33.8	74.0	35.9	40.4	—	42.2	119.5	52.7	65.1	56.6	65.3
XI.	6.67	45.9	33.6	72.8	35.3	38.5	...	38.1	129.6	50.2	65.8	55.9	58.3
XII	5.07	46.6	35.0	74.4	35.5	38.0	...	36.5	139.8	47.6	66.9	59.2	53.6
1961 I	4.94	47.8	40.2	76.8	36.4	37.9	...	37.6	147.9	43.7	65.1	61.1	61.6
II.	—	48.0	41.1	77.6	37.0	38.8	...	45.3	147.9	42.4	58.8	68.2	53.5
III	[3]5.05	46.5	44.6	83.2	36.6	38.7	...	53 5	156.0	45.0	59.1	69.4	54.1
IV	4.92	47.8	...	74.0	35.5	37.4	...	50.4	141.8	46.3	...	60.4	54.3
V	[3]4 98	43 3	.	.	34 4	...	..	...	...	45 3	...	5? 8	52 1

[1]Season average price from this year forward: Italy, September-April; New Zealand, October-September. – [2]Provisional. – [3]Monthly prices do not include payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. – [4]U.S. dollars per head from this year forward.

Argentina: Fat wethers for export, Buenos Aires; 1950, up to 59 kg.; 1951 through March 1955, up to 58 kg.; from April through December 1955, medium weight; from January 1956, heavy weight. – **Canada:** Lambs, good, Toronto. – **Ireland:** Through 1959, fat sheep; from 1960, hoggets, wholesale price, Dublin. – **Italy:** Young lambs, first quality, producer price, Perugia. – **United States: I -** Average producer price. **II -** Lambs, good and choice, wholesale price, Chicago; from May 1951, choice and prime; 1958, choice; includes spring lambs for the months from June through September. – **Uruguay:** Sheep, average price paid by freezing works, Montevideo. – **Australia:** Lambs, first and second export quality, 29-36 lb., wholesale price, Melbourne. – **France:** Sheep, first quality, wholesale price excluding tax, Paris. – **New Zealand:** Lambs, woolly, schedule prices issued by meat ope ators and exporters; 1950, Prime Down Cross and Prime Canterbury, 20-36 lb.; from 1951, North Island, Prime Down Cross; 1951-54, 20-36 lb.; from 1955, 29-36 lb.; monthly data are scheduled prices. – **South Africa:** Lambs, grade I, price to producers, Witwatersrand area; 1950 through 3 November 1951, government fixed price; from 4 November 1951, auction price; 1950 through April 1952, warm dressed weight; from May 1952, cold weight. – **United Kingdom: I -** Fat sheep, average producer price, England and Wales; 1950 through June 1954, government fixed price including headage payments; from July 1954, Grade A, light and heavy weight, selected auction markets, including payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. – **II -** Lamb, New Zealand, frozen carcasses, wholesale price, London.

[1]Prix moyen de la campagne commerciale à partir de cette année; Italie, septembre-avril; Nouvelle-Zélande, octobre-septembre. – [2]Chiffre provisoire. – [3]Les prix mensuels ne comprennent pas les versements au titre du *Fatstock Guarantee Scheme*. – [4]A partir de cette année, dollars U.S. par tête.

Argentine: Béliers châtrés, gras, pour exportation, Buenos Aires; de 1950, jusqu'à 59 kg; de 1951 à fin mars 1955, jusqu'à 58 kg; d'avril à fin décembre 1955; poids moyen; depuis janvier 1956, poids lourd. – **Canada:** Agneaux, bons, Toronto. – **Irlande:** Jusqu'à fin 1959, moutons gras; à partir de 1960, moutons d'un an, prix de gros, Dublin. – **Italie:** Jeunes agneaux, première qualité, prix à la production, Pérouse. – **Etats-Unis: I -** Prix moyen à la production. **II -** Agneaux, qualité bonne et choix, prix de gros, Chicago; depuis mai 1951, qualités choix et extra; 1958, choix; qui comprennent, de juin à fin septembre, les agneaux de printemps. – **Uruguay:** Moutons, prix moyen payé par les frigorifiques, Montevideo. – **Australie:** Agneaux de première et deuxième qualités d'exportation, 29-36 lb., prix de gros, Melbourne. – **France:** Moutons, première qualité, prix de gros hors taxes, Paris. – **Nouvelle-Zélande:** Agneaux, avec laine, prix tarifés payés par les négociants et les exportateurs de viande; 1950, « Prime Down Cross » et « Prime Canterbury », 20-36 lb.; depuis 1951, Ile du Nord, « Prime Down Cross »; 1951-54, 20-36 lb.; depuis 1955, 29-36 lb.; les données mensuelles sont les prix tarifés. – **Afrique du Sud:** Agneaux, qualité I, prix à la production dans la région du Witwatersrand; de 1950 au 3 novembre 1951, fixé par le gouvernement; depuis le 4 novembre 1951, prix aux enchères; de 1950 à fin avril 1952, poids au dépeçage; depuis mai 1952, poids de la carcasse refroidie. – **Royaume-Uni: I -** Mouton gras, prix à la production, Angleterre et pays de Galles; de 1950 à fin juin 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris les primes; depuis juillet 1954, qualité « A », poids léger et lourd, certains marchés pour vente aux enchères, y compris les versements au titre du *Fatstock Guarantee Scheme*. **II -** Agneaux néo-zélandais, carcasses congelées, prix de gros, Londres.

Table 26. - Poultry : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 26. - Volailles : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Chickens - Live weight						Chickens - Slaughter weight				Turkeys
	Canada		Italy		United States		Denmark	France	United Kingdom		United States
	I	II	I	II	I	II			I	II	
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Cents/lb.		1 000 Lire/100 kg.		Cents/lb.		Kroner/kg.	Francs/kg.	Pence/lb.		Cents/lb.
1950	—	—	54 9	57 1	22 2	27 4	3 28	377	31 0	40 0	32 9
1951	36 3	32.3	59 8	66 6	25 0	28 5	4 16	446	36 0	50 5	37 5
1952	31 1	28 2	60.5	67 4	22 1	28 8	3 70	523	33 0	46 2	33.6
1953	29 3	29 5	60 2	68 4	22 1	27 1	3 67	493	29 8	41 0	33.7
1954	21 7	24 1	58 2	65 7	16 8	23 1	3 53	468	28 2	40 2	28 8
1955	25 0	26 7	58 0	64 2	18 6	25 2	3 46	453	30 2	40 8	30 2
1956	25 0	22 0	61 0	64 6	16 0	19 6	3 74	460	30 0	40 0	27 2
1957	21 1	21 0	61 1	65 1	13 7	18 9	3 60	472	30 2	43 2	23 4
1958	21 0	21 0	63 3	67 6	14 0	18 5	3 75	465	30 8	42 0	23 9
1959	16 0	18 0	60 1	65 3	11 0	16 1	3 18	401	29 8	42 5	23 9
1960	[1]20 2	[1]18.9	61.3	64 8	12.2	16 9	3.15	[2]3 94	29 4	41.4	25.4
1960 I	18 5	18 5	58 9	58 4	11 3	17 1	2 76	3 60	28 5	40 5	28 2
II	19 4	19 0	60 5	60 8	11 6	17 7	2 71	3 90	29 0	40 0	25.7
III	22 9	21 1	60 1	69 0	12 3	18 1	2 97	4 55	29 0	40 2	26 5
IV	25 1	20 2	65 1	73 2	13 4	17 7	3 19	5.00	30 0	41 2	27 5
V	25 5	18 3	64 1	72.5	13 1	17 8	3 31	4 95	29 8	40 8	26 1
VI	18 6	20 6	61 8	71 1	12 9	17 6	3 40	4 20	30 2	41 2	24 0
VII	19 0	18 5	64 8	69.5	12 2	17 9	3 40	3 80	29 0	41 0	23 1
VIII	18 6	19 2	59 1	61.8	12 0	16 6	3 24	3 25	30 0	41 5	23 8
IX	18 2	19 0	58 9	60 8	12 0	16 1	3 20	3 40	29 5	41 8	24 6
X	17 2	17 2	59 5	58 6	11 6	16.0	3 20	3 70	29 8	40 8	25 7
XI	18 0	17 5	58.5	59 4	11 8	15 8	3 20	3 70	28 8	42 2	25.8
XII	21 2	17.5	63.9	62 1	12 6	15.8	3.22	3.20	29.5	45 0	26.6
1961 I	21 6	18 3	60 9	62 5	12 5	16.5	3 20	3 50	30 0	42 0	25 4
II	21 5	19 0	58 8	62 8	12 7	17.6	3 20	4 00	30 8	41 0	23 7
III	23 4	18 0	62 0	74 8	13 1	16 8	3 20	4 00	31 5	43 8	23 6
IV	23 4	15 2	65 5	76 6	12 7	15 1	3 20	3.80	31 2	44 8	22 1
V	20 4	14 5	...	...	11.2	14.4	3.00	...	31 2	43 0	21.5
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg										
1950	—	—	87 9	91 3	48 9	60 4	47.5	107 7	79 7	102 9	72.5
1951	76 1	67 8	95 6	106 6	55 1	62 8	60 2	127 4	92 6	129 9	82 7
1952	70 2	63 6	96 8	107 9	48 7	63 5	53 6	149 4	84 9	119 0	74 1
1953	65 7	66 0	96 3	109 4	48 7	59 8	53 1	140 9	76 5	105 4	74 3
1954	49 2	54 6	93 2	105 2	37 0	50 9	51 1	133 7	72 7	103 5	63 5
1955	55 8	59 5	92 9	102 7	41 0	55 6	50 1	129 4	77 8	104 8	66 6
1956	56 1	49 4	97 6	103 3	35 3	43 2	54 2	131 4	77 3	102 9	60 0
1957	48 5	48 3	97 7	104 1	30 2	41 7	52 1	125 1	77 8	111 2	51 6
1958	47 8	47 7	101 2	108 2	30 9	40 8	54 3	110 6	79 1	108 0	52 7
1959	36 8	41 4	96 1	104 4	24 3	35 5	46 0	81 2	76 4	109 3	52 7
1960	[1]45.8	[1]42.8	98.0	103.6	26.9	37.3	45.6	79.8	75.6	106.5	56.0
1960 I	42 8	42 8	94 2	93 4	24 9	37.7	40 0	72 9	73.3	104 2	62 2
II	45 0	44.0	96 8	97 2	25 6	39 0	39 2	79.0	74 6	102 9	56.7
III	52 8	48 6	96 2	110 4	27 1	39 9	43 0	92 2	74 6	103 5	58 4
IV	57 3	46 1	104 2	117 2	29.5	39 0	46 2	101 3	77 2	106 1	60 6
V	56 9	40 8	102 6	116 0	28 9	39 2	47 9	100 3	76 5	104.8	57.5
VI	41 8	46 3	98 9	113 8	28 4	38.8	49 2	85 1	77.8	106 1	52 9
VII	42 9	41 8	103 6	111 2	26 9	39 5	49 2	77 0	74 6	105 5	50 9
VIII	42 3	43 6	94 6	98 9	26.5	36 6	46 9	65.8	77.2	106 7	52.5
IX	41 0	42 8	94 2	97 2	26 5	35 5	46 3	68 9	75 9	107.4	54 2
X	38 9	38 9	95 2	93 8	25 6	35 3	46 3	74.9	76 5	104 8	56 7
XI	40 6	39 4	93 6	95 0	26 0	34 8	46 3	74 9	73.9	108 7	56.9
XII	46.9	38.7	102.2	99.4	27.8	34 8	46.6	64.8	75.9	115.7	58.6
1961 I	48 1	40 7	97 4	100 0	27 6	36 4	46 3	70 9	77 2	108 0	56.0
II	48 0	42 4	94 1	100 4	28 0	38 8	46 3	81 0	79 1	105 5	52 2
III	52 2	40 1	99 2	119 7	28 9	37 0	46 3	81 0	81.0	112 5	52.0
IV	52 2	33 9	105 0	122 6	28 0	33 3	46 3	77.0	80 4	115 1	48 7
V	45 5	32 4	...	...	24 7	31 7	43 4	...	80 4	110 6	47.4

[1] Provisional. – [2] From January 1959, new francs.

[1] Chiffre provisoire. – [2] A partir de janvier 1959, nouveaux francs.

Chickens

Live weight

Canada: Price to producers, basis No. I, Toronto: I - Fowls, over 5 lb. II - Chickens, 3-4 lb. – **Italy:** Price to producers, Padua: I - Fowls,, II - Chickens, medium. – **United States:** Average price received by farmers: I - Farm chickens. II - Commercial broilers.

Slaughter weight

Denmark: Fowls, first class, price to producers paid by the Co-operative Slaughterhouse, Svenborg, – **France:** Chickens, wholesale price including tax, Halles centrales, Paris; 1950 through March 1959, black, from Nantes; from April 1959, second quality. – **United Kingdom:** First quality, dressed, average price at country markets, England and Wales: I - Fowls, II - Chickens.

Turkeys

United States: Average price received by farmers.

Poulets

Poids vif

Canada: Prix à la production. N° I, Toronto: I, - Poules de plus de 5 livres. II - Poulets de 3 à 4 libres. – **Italie:** Prix à la production, Padoue: I - Poules. II - Poulets moyens. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production: I - Poulets de ferme. II - Poulets tendres élevés commercialement.

Poids net

Danemark: Poules, première qualité, prix à la production de l'abattoir coopératif de Svendborg. – **France:** Poulets, prix de gros, Halles centrales de Paris, taxes comprises: de 1950 à fin mars 1959, nantais noir; depuis avril 1959, 2e qualité. – **Royaume-Uni:** Première qualité, parés, prix moyens sur les marchés ruraux, Angleterre et pays de Galles; I - Poules. II - Poulets.

Dindons

Etats-Unis: Prix moyen à la production.

Table 27. - Pigs: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 27. - Porcs: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Pigs, live weight - Porcs, poids vif						Pigs, slaughter weight - Porc, poids net							
	Argentina	France	Germany, Western	Netherlands	United States I	United States II	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden	United Kingdom
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Pesos/kg.	Francs/kg.	Marks/50 kg.	Guilders/1000 kg.	Dollars/100 lb.		Pence/lb.	Dollars/100 lb.	Kroner/kg.	Sh./112 lb.	Pence/lb.	Kroner/kg.	Ore/kg.	Sh./20 lb.
1950	1.65	144	122	162	18.0	18.4	17.8	29.0	3.91	194	[1]12.0	4.47	253	...
1951	2.41	213	131	185	20.0	20.7	21.9	32.8	4.24	246	13.5	4.70	306	...
1952	2.85	204	123	201	17.8	18.3	27.1	25.7	4.47	256	16.5	4.94	356	...
1953	3.15	174	125	176	21.4	22.0	29.7	30.4	4.12	257	16.5	4.98	323	...
1954	3.50	211	131	182	21.6	22.1	24.4	30.9	4.01	226	17.0	5.54	328	49.0
1955	3.68	191	117	170	15.0	15.2	24.4	25.0	4.10	226	17.5	4.99	360	51.2
1956	4.09	186	128	178	14.4	14.7	30.0	26.5	4.51	231	17.5	4.77	409	50.8
1957	5.58	228	123	171	17.8	18.3	27.0	30.1	3.87	224	19.0	5.30	370	47.2
1958	8.21	232	121	176	19.6	20.3	25.0	28.1	3.94	228	16.0	5.46	370	45.0
1959	16.02	223	133	179	14.1	14.8	30.0	23.8	4.04	236	19.5	5.57	375	43.8
1960	16.29	2.48	126	160	15.3	[2]16.2	29.2	24.2	3.99	229	...	5.43	374	...
1960 I	18.5	2.42	127	158	12.1	12.5	28.5	22.3	3.90	225	21.0	5.65	332	[2]40.3
II.	17.1	2.42	121	152	13.0	13.5	28.2	21.3	3.90	228	22.0	5.34	324	40.3
III	—	2.38	116	148	15.0	15.5	28.0	19.6	3.90	226	22.0	5.20	321	37.8
IV	—	2.33	112	148	15.5	16.1	27.8	21.2	3.90	228	22.0	5.20	345	37.6
V	14.1	2.20	116	155	15.4	16.1	28.0	21.9	3.70	232	22.0	5.20	366	38.0
VI	13.0	2.37	128	155	16.0	16.9	30.8	25.0	3.70	236	22.0	5.20	384	37.4
VII	14.1	2.50	130	163	16.6	17.6	30.5	25.8	3.81	232	22.0	5.20	396	39.3
VIII	14.8	2.60	133	165	16.3	16.9	29.0	25.4	3.88	226	22.0	5.20	400	41.0
IX.	17.6	2.58	135	166	15.7	16.7	29.8	26.7	4.00	226	...	5.43	409	41.8
X	17.0	2.50	136	169	16.7	17.6	31.0	26.0	4.03	225	21.5	5.69	412	40.9
XI.	17.9	2.75	134	167	16.6	17.6	28.2	26.8	4.48	230	22.2	5.91	435	45.0
XII	18.8	2.77	130	176	16.5	17.5	31.0	27.9	4.57	232	22.2	5.90	423	44.2
1961 I	17.5	2.82	132	183	16.5	17.4	31.5	29.1	4.20	232	22.2	5.64	406	40.8
II.	—	2.75	131	194	17.6	18.1	27.8	28.5	3.99	231	22.2	5.34	396	36.0
III	[2]18.0	2.55	123	193	17.1	17.5	28.0	26.3	3.84	230	22.2	...	382	34.3
IV	19.0	2.50	119	...	16.9	17.2	25.5	24.4	3.84	...	22.2	...	377	34.3
V	[2]18.2	...	...	...	16.0	16.6	...	26.0	3 98	...	22 2	...	...	39.4
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg													
1950	—	41.2	58.1	42.6	39.7	40.5	36.6	58.8	56.6	53.6	[3]30.9	62.6	48.9	...
1951	—	60.9	62.2	48.7	44.1	45.7	45.1	68.8	61.4	67.8	34.7	65.8	59.1	...
1952	—	58.3	58.7	52.9	39.2	40.3	55.7	58.0	64.7	70.4	42.4	69.2	68.8	...
1953	—	49.7	59.4	46.3	47.2	48.6	61.1	68.1	59.6	70.7	42.4	69.7	62.4	...
1954	—	60.3	62.4	47.9	47.6	48.8	50.2	70.0	58.1	62.2	43.7	77.6	63.4	75.6
1955	—	54.6	55.9	44.7	33.1	33.4	50.2	55.9	59.4	62.1	45.0	69.9	69.8	79.1
1956	—	53.1	60.8	46.8	31.7	32.4	61.7	59.5	65.3	63.6	45.0	66.8	79.1	78.3
1957	—	60.4	58.5	45.0	39.2	40.3	55.5	69.1	56.0	61.7	48.9	74.2	71.5	73.6
1958	—	55.1	57.6	46.3	43.2	44.7	51.4	63.9	57.0	62.8	41.2	76.4	71.5	69.4
1959	20.0	45.2	63.3	47.1	31.1	32.7	61.8	54.8	58.5	64.9	50.2	78.0	72.5	67.5
1960	19.6	50.2	60.2	42.1	33.7	[2]35.8	60.1	54.7	57.8	63.0	...	76.0	72.3	...
1960 I	22.3	49.0	60.7	41.6	26.7	27.6	58.6	51.6	56.5	62.0	54.0	79.1	64.2	[2]62.2
II.	20.6	49.0	57.4	40.0	28.7	29.8	58.1	49.4	56.5	62.8	56.6	74.8	62.6	62.2
III	—	48.2	55.5	38.9	33.1	34.3	57.6	45.3	56.5	62.1	56.6	72.8	62.1	58.3
IV	—	47.2	53.4	38.9	34.2	35.5	57.1	48.4	56.5	62.8	56.6	72.8	66.7	58.0
V	16.9	44.6	55.1	40.8	34.0	35.5	57.6	49.0	53.6	63.9	56.6	72.8	70.7	58.6
VI	15.7	48.0	60.9	40.8	35.3	37.2	63.3	56.3	53.6	64.9	56.6	72.8	74.2	57.7
VII	17.1	50.6	62.0	42.9	36.6	38.8	62.8	58.3	55.2	64.0	56.6	72.8	76.2	60.7
VIII	17.8	52.7	63.3	43.4	35.9	37.3	59.7	57.7	56.2	62.2	56.6	72.8	77.3	63.3
IX.	21.3	52.3	64.3	43.7	34.6	36.8	61.2	60.1	57.9	62.4	...	76.0	79.1	64.4
X	20.6	50.6	64.6	44.5	36.8	38.8	63.8	58.6	58.3	62.1	55.3	79.7	79.6	63.1
XI.	21.5	55.7	63.9	43.9	36.6	38.9	58.1	60.5	64.9	63.4	57.2	82.7	84.1	69.4
XII	22.7	56.1	61.9	46.3	36.4	38.6	63.8	61.7	66.2	63.9	57.2	82.6	81.8	68.3
1961 I	21.2	57.1	62.8	48.2	36.4	38.4	64.8	64.6	60.8	63.9	57.2	79.0	78.5	62.9
II.	—	55.7	62.2	51.1	38.8	40.0	57.1	63.6	57.8	63.6	57.2	74.8	76.5	55.6
III	[2]21.8	51.7	61.0	52.8	37.7	38.7	57.6	58.6	55.6	63.3	57.2	...	73.8	53.0
IV	22.9	50.6	59.2	...	37.3	37 9	52.5	54.4	55.6	...	57.2	...	72.9	53.0
V	[2]22.0	...	...	...	35.3	36 5	...	58.1	57.6	...	57.2	...	...	60 8

[1]From this year forward, season beginning October. – [2]Provisional. – [3]Monthly figures exclude payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

Argentina: Barrows and gilts, Buenos Aires; 1950 through 1954, 115-130 kg.; 1955 through July 1956, 121-140 kg.; from August 1956, over 140 kg. – **France:** Pigs, second quality, wholesale price excluding tax, Paris. – **Germany, Western:** Pigs, well fleshed, 100-119.5 kg., 24 markets. – **Netherlands:** Pork pigs, average producer price, leading markets. – **United States:** I - Average producer price. II - Barrows and gilts, wholesale price, Chicago. – **Australia:** Baconers, first and second export quality, 140-150 lb., wholesale price, Sydney. – **Canada:** Dressed B.I., Toronto; through October 3, 1960, includes a premium of $1.00 per head. – **Denmark:** First class pigs, approximately 60-70 kg., price to producers paid by co-operative slaughterhouses. – **Ireland:** Baconers, wholesale price, selected markets. – **New Zealand:** Baconers, first quality, opening schedule prices issued by meat operators and exporters; 1950 through 1953, 121-160 lb.; 1954, 111-160 lb.; from 1955, 101-150 lb. Monthly data are scheduled prices. – **Norway:** Pigs under 100 kg.; price to producers, six largest cities; from January 1958, first class pigs. – **Sweden:** Average producer price including government subsidies; 1950 through 1956, first class; from 1957, all classes. – **United Kingdom:** Fat pigs, 200 lb. and over, producer price, selected auction markets, including payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne commerciale commençant en octobre. – [2]Chiffre provisoire. – [3]Les chiffres mensuels ne comprennent pas les versements au titre du *Fatstock Guarantee Scheme*.

Argentine: Châtrons et jeunes truies, Buenos Aires; de 1950 à fin 1954, 115-130 kg; de 1955 à fin juillet 1956, 121-140 kg; depuis août 1956, de plus de 140 kg. – **France:** Porcs de deuxième qualité, prix de gros hors taxes, Paris. – **Allemagne occidentale:** Porcs de 110 à 119,5 kg; 24 marchés. – **Pays-Bas:** Porcs de boucherie, prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés. – **Etats-Unis:** I - Prix moyen à la production. II - Châtrons et jeunes truies, prix de gros, Chicago. – **Australie:** Porcs à bacon, première et deuxième qualités d'exportation, 140-150 lb., prix de gros, Sydney. – **Canada:** Porcs dépouillés, qualité B.I., Toronto; jusqu'au 3 octobre 1960, y compris une prime de $1,00 par tête. – **Danemark:** Porcs de première catégorie, environ 60-70 kg., prix à la production payés par les abattoirs coopératifs. – **Irlande:** Porcs à bacon, prix de gros sur certains marchés. – **Nouvelle-Zélande:** Porcs à bacon, première qualité, prix d'ouverture tarifés demandés par les grossistes abatteurs et les exportateurs; de 1950 à fin 1953, 121-160 lb.; 1954, 111-160 lb.; depuis 1955, 101-150 lb. Les chiffres mensuels représentent les prix tarifés. – **Norvège:** Porcs de moins de 100 kg, prix à la production, six villes principales; à partir de janvier 1958, porcs de première catégorie. – **Suède:** Prix moyen à la production y compris les subventions du gouvernement; de 1950 à fin 1956, première qualité; à partir de 1957, toutes qualités. – **Royaume-Uni:** Porcs gras de 200 lb. et plus, prix à la production sur certains marchés aux enchères, y compris les versements au titre du *Fatstock Guarantee Scheme*.

Table 28. - Bacon: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 28. - Bacon: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Bacon				
	Denmark	United Kingdom		United States	
		I	II	I	II
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales				
	Kroner/kg.	*Sh./112 lb.*		*Cents/lb.*	
1950	4.16	...	...	44.0	...
1951	4.58	...	...	46.6	...
1952	4.95	...	...	43.4	...
1953	4.72	...	...	56.2	60.0
1954	4.45	287	...	59.6	69.8
1955	4.45	275	...	42.4	50.1
1956	5.03	310	...	35.0	40.4
1957	4.63	284	275	47.8	66.0
1958	4.77	294	284	50.9	...
1959	4.54	286	279	37.0	...
1960	4.57	283	276	45.1	...
1960 I.	4.31	275	273	28.9	...
II	4.22	270	266	29.2	...
III	3.92	254	249	42.1	...
IV	4.05	260	254	43.7	...
V	4.14	265	256	47.7	...
VI	4.22	271	265	48.4	...
VII	4.62	286	284	50.2	...
VIII	4.97	298	296	52.8	...
IX	4.93	298	283	49.4	...
X	4.82	290	272	49.6	...
XI	5.21	312	304	49.9	...
XII	5.37	320	314	49.7	...
1961 I.	4.54	278	268	49.8	...
II	4.24	261	251	53.1	...
III	4.13	254	242	52.4	...
IV	4.70	289	278	51.1	...
V	...	300	291	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg				
1950	60.2	...	...	97.0	...
1951	66.3	...	...	102.7	...
1952	71.7	...	...	95.7	...
1953	68.3	...	...	124.0	132.2
1954	64.4	79.2	...	131.4	153.8
1955	64.4	75.8	...	93.5	110.4
1956	72.8	85.4	...	77.2	89.2
1957	67.0	78.2	75.8	105.4	145.4
1958	69.1	81.1	78.2	112.2	...
1959	65.7	78.9	76.8	81.6	...
1960	66.2	78.1	76.1	99.4	...
1960 I.	62.4	75.8	75.2	63.7	...
II	61.1	74.4	73.4	64.4	...
III	56.8	70.0	68.6	92.8	...
IV	58.6	71.7	69.9	96.3	...
V	59.9	73.0	70.7	105.2	...
VI	61.1	74.7	73.1	106.7	...
VII	66.9	78.9	78.1	110.7	...
VIII	72.0	82.0	81.4	116.4	...
IX	71.4	82.1	78.0	108.9	...
X	69.8	79.9	75.0	109.3	...
XI	75.4	86.0	83.7	110.0	...
XII	77.7	88.2	86.5	109.6	...
1961 I.	65.7	76.5	73.7	109.8	...
II	61.4	72.0	69.2	117.1	...
III	59.8	70.0	66.7	115.5	...
IV	68.0	79.6	76.5	112.7	...
V	...	82.7	80.1	...	...

Denmark: Export quality, average price, f.o.b. Copenhagen. – **United Kingdom:** I - Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London. II - British (other than Northern Irish), No. 1, delivered, London. – **United States:** I - Slab, smoked, No. 1, 8-10 lb., wholesale price, New York, Chicago and San Francisco. – II - Without rind, dried, salted, 8-10 lb., export price, Chicago.

Danemark: Qualité exportation, prix moyen, f.o.b. Copenhague. – **Royaume-Uni:** I - Bacon danois, choix A, à quai, Londres. II - Bacon britannique (autre que l'Irlande du Nord), Nº 1, livré, Londres. – **Etats-Unis:** I - En plaques, fumé, première qualité, 8-10 lb., prix de gros à New York, Chicago et San Francisco. II - Sans couenne, séché, salé, 8-10 lb., prix à l'exportation, Chicago.

Table 29. - Eggs : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 29. - Œufs : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pesos/dozen	Pence/dozen	Francs/each	Cents/dozen	Kroner/kg.	1000 Francs/100	Marks/100	1000 Lire/1 000	Yen/kg.	Guilders/100 kg.	Sh./120	Cents/dozen
1950	2 24	[1]40 0	2 06	51.5	2 98	1.34	18 5	27 1	...	225	43 2	41.0
1951	2 51	52 8	2 39	66 2	3 42	1.48	19 9	28 9	...	221	46 2	52 5
1952	4 00	55 8	2 56	54 2	3.83	1 75	21 4	29 6	197	259	47 2	45.8
1953	3 59	58 0	2 26	64 8	3 74	1 71	19 7	29 6	218	238	47.1	51.5
1954	3 36	57 0	2 18	52 1	3 40	1 67	18 1	28 2	202	220	42.2	39 4
1955	3 78	59 5	2 14	58 5	3 80	1 66	18 9	28.3	202	232	43.7	41.7
1956	4 77	62 0	1 90	57 8	3 73	1 82	19 4	29 1	220	225	41 4	39.8
1957	6 12	61 5	1 76	51 5	3 50	1 87	18.0	27 6	205	215	43 1	37 2
1958	8 74	59 0	1 64	53 1	3 40	1 85	17 6	27 2	193	213	39 7	39.2
1959	17.52	60 0	1 62	48 9	2 96	1 77	15 4	25 7	198	186	35 6	31.6
1960	21.44	...	1 67	[3]49.3	3.17	[3]19.04	15.7	26.7	193	195	[3]36.2	[3]37.4
1960 I	18 18	60 0	1.44	34 8	2 71	18 00	13 8	27 6	210	160	30 4	26.1
II	22 41	60 0	1 28	39 9	2 38	15 17	12 6	23 6	191	144	28 8	27.0
III	24 47	63 0	1 24	46 3	2 44	13 35	12 2	19 5	171	145	28 9	35 2
IV	25 50	63 0	1 30	47 5	2 62	13 75	11.9	19 7	177	161	31 3	36 6
V	25 00	63.0	1 50	42 2	3 12	15 43	14.2	20 4	172	185	32 8	33 2
VI	25 58	66 0	1 53	41 6	2 78	19 67	14 3	21 9	180	181	35 3	29.8
VII	27 25	54 0	1 83	46 2	3 46	19 50	16.5	23 1	193	218	39 3	32 2
VIII	24 75	45 0	1 94	58 1	3 94	18 50	18 4	25 2	218	214	40 5	36.7
IX	21 68	45 0	2 05	60 0	3 91	19.92	18 7	31 2	198	221	42 2	46.1
X	17 23	45 0	2 02	62 6	3 85	25.25	18 9	34 8	197	227	43 9	49.6
XI	19 53	51 0	2 02	61.4	4 16	25 50	19 5	37 6	187	244	41 0	52.3
XII	22 16	59 0	1.84	51.2	3 49	24 50	17.8	35.4	216	214	39.7	44.6
1961 I	21 48	59 0	1 68	43 4	3 35	20 50	16 4	29 2	193	204	35 2	37 0
II	24 39	59 0	1 52	46 9	3 03	15 50	15 3	24 3	184	186	32 2	39 0
III	28 37	69 0	1 50	45 8	2 80	14 20	13 8	20 6	162	177	30 8	35.5
IV	29 95	[4]66 0	1.62	43 5	3 01	14 50	...	21.1	...	194	28 8	32 5
V	...	[4]62 0	...	43 8	[3] 46	...	...	...	...	...	30 9	31.1
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1950	—	[1]54 7	74 2	68.6	43.1	67 4	77.4	78 0	...	59 2	86 4	60.1
1951	—	72 6	86.0	92 3	49 5	74 5	83 5	83 4	...	58 2	92 4	77.0
1952	—	76 7	92 2	81 4	55 4	88 2	89 5	85 3	54 8	68 2	94 4	67.2
1953	—	80 8	81 4	96 6	54.1	86 0	82 7	85 2	60.7	62 6	94 1	75.5
1954	—	76 7	78 5	78 5	49 2	83 8	76.0	81 2	56.1	57.9	84 4	57.8
1955	—	81 4	77.0	86 8	55 0	83 4	79 1	81 4	56.2	61 1	87 2	61 2
1956	—	84 8	68 4	86 3	54.0	91.8	81 1	83 9	61 2	59 2	82 8	58 4
1957	—	84 2	63 4	78.7	50 7	87 3	75 6	79 5	57.1	56 6	86 1	54 6
1958	—	80 7	59.0	80 3	49 2	77 5	73.8	78 5	53 5	56 1	79 3	57.5
1959	35 8	82 1	58 3	74 9	42 9	63 0	64 4	74 2	55 0	48 9	71 1	46 3
1960	40 4	...	60 1	[3]74 3	45.9	67.9	65.9	76 8	53.5	51.3	[3]72.3	[3]54.9
1960 I	32 1	82 1	51 8	53 6	39 2	64 2	57 7	79 4	58.4	42 1	60 8	38 3
II	39 6	82 1	46 1	61.5	34.5	54 1	52 9	67 9	53.0	37 9	57 6	39.6
III	43 3	86.2	44 6	71 0	35 3	47 6	51 0	56 2	47 6	38 2	57 8	51 6
IV	45 0	86 2	46 8	72 1	37 9	49 0	49 8	56 7	49 2	42 4	62 6	53.7
V	44 2	86 2	54 0	62 6	45 2	55 0	59 6	58 7	47 9	48 7	65 6	48.7
VI	45 3	90 3	55 1	62 3	40 2	70.1	60 0	63 1	50 0	47.6	70 6	43.7
VII	48 2	73 9	65 9	69 4	50 1	69 5	69 0	66 6	53 5	57.4	78 6	47.2
VIII	43 9	61 6	69 8	87.8	57 0	66 0	77 0	72 4	60 5	56.3	80.9	53.8
IX	38 4	61 6	73 8	90 0	56 6	71 0	78 2	89 8	55 1	58 2	84 2	67.6
X	30 6	61 6	72 7	94 1	55 7	90 0	79 1	100 1	54 7	59 7	87 7	72.7
XI	34 5	69 8	72 7	92 1	60 2	90.9	81 5	108.4	51 9	64 2	81 9	76.7
XII	39.3	80.7	66.2	75 4	50 5	87.3	74 8	101.9	60 0	56.3	79.3	65.4
1961 I	38 1	80 7	60 5	64.2	48 5	73 1	68 6	84 1	53 7	53 7	70 4	54.3
II	43 3	80 7	54 7	69 6	43 9	55 3	64 2	70 0	51 0	48 9	64 3	57 2
III	50 3	94 4	54 0	67 9	40.5	50 6	60.2	59 3	45.1	48 4	61 4	52.1
IV	53 0	[4]50 3	58 3	64.6	43 6	51.7	...	60 7	...	53 6	57 4	47.7
V	...	[4]64 8	...	65 0	[3]50 1	...	...	...	...	...	61 8	45 6

[1] From this year forward, season average, July-June. — [3] Provisional. — [4] From January 1960, new francs. — [4] Standard size only.

Argentina: Fresh, average wholesale price, Buenos Aires. — **Australia:** First quality, wholesale price, Melbourne. — **Belgium:** Average price to producers excluding tax, leading markets. — **Canada:** Grade A, large, wholesale price, Montreal; 1950 through 1952, loose; from 1953, in cartons. — **Denmark:** Average price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative. — **France:** Eggs from Auvergne, Poitou, and Normandy, wholesale price, including tax, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Germany, W stern:** Domestic, Class B, 55-60 grams, collection stations, Bavaria. — **Italy:** Fresh, average price to producers, Padua. — **Japan:** Wholesale price, including cost of packaging, Tokyo. — **Netherlands:** Average quality, price to producers, Roermond auctions. — **United Kingdom:** England and Wales, average price for selected grades at packing stations, including Exchequer payments; from July 1957, guaranteed minimum prices to producers for hen eggs put through packing stations in Great Britain. — **United States:** Extras, large, brown and mixed, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1] A partir de cette année, prix moyen de la campagne commerciale, juillet-juin. — [3] Chiffre provisoire. — [4] Depuis janvier 1960, nouveaux francs.

Argentine: Œufs frais, prix de gros moyen, Buenos Aires. — **Australie:** Première qualité, prix de gros, Melbourne. — **Belgique:** Prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulateurs du pays, taxes non comprises. — **Canada:** Classe A, gros, prix de gros, Montréal; de 1950 à fin 1952, en vrac; depuis 1953, en cartons. — **Danemark:** Prix moyen à la production fixé par la coopérative danoise d'exportation d'œufs. — **France:** Œufs en provenance d'Auvergne, Poitou et Normandie, prix de gros, Halles centrales de Paris, taxes comprises. — **Allemagne occidentale:** Œufs de production nationale, catégorie B, 55-60 grammes, centres de ramassage de Bavière. — **Italie:** Œufs frais, prix moyen à la production, Padoue. — **Japon:** Prix de gros, Tokyo, emballage compris. — **Pays-Bas:** Œufs de qualité moyenne, prix à la production aux enchères de Ruremonde. — **Royaume-Uni:** Angleterre et pays de Galles, prix moyens pour qualités triées, aux centres d'expédition, y compris les paiements du gouvernement; depuis juillet 1957, prix minimum garanti à la production pour œufs de poule passant par les centres d'expédition en Grande-Bretagne. — **Etats-Unis:** Qualité extra, gros, bruns et mélangés, prix de gros, Chicago.

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Rubber		5
Sugar		2,7/8
Tobacco		7/8
Vegetables		
Onions	12	
TRADE		
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cocoa beans	9,12	3,6
Coffee	9,12	3,6
Tea	9,12	3,6
Fibers		
Cotton	11	2,5,7/8
Fruit		
Lemons and limes	10	4
Oranges and tangerines	10	4
Grain		
Barley	11	2,5,7/8
Maize	11	2,5,7/8
Oats	11	2,5,7/8
Rice	11	2,5,7/8
Rye	11	2,5,7/8
Wheat	11	2,5,7/8
Wheat flour	11	2,5,7/8
Livestock products		
Butter	12	3,6
Cheese	12	3,6
Eggs	12	3,6
Meat	12	3,6
Milk	12	3,6
Wool	11	2,5,7/8

	9	10
Oilseeds and oils		
Copra and coconut oil	10	1,4
Cottonseed and oil	10	1,4
Groundnuts and oil	10	1,4
Linseed and oil	10	1,4
Olive oil	10	1,4
Palm kernels and oil	10	1,4
Palm oil	10	1,4
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Coffee	12	6
Tea	12	6
Fibers		
Cotton	11	5
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Fruit		
Bananas, citrus fruit and dried fruit	7/8	
Apples, citrus fruit and bananas		3

	9	10
Grain		
Barley		2
Maize	7/8	2
Oats		2
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Rye		3
Wheat	7/8	3
Livestock products		
Butter		1
Cheese		1
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Meat		
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Poultry	9	7/8
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